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Citizen of LONDON.*



THE
HISTORY
OF
Market - Harborough,
In Leicestershire,
AND ITS
VICINITY,

BY W. HARROD,
Author of STAMFORD, MANSFIELD, &c.

"On vent'rous wing in quest of FAME I go,
"And leave the gaping multitude below."

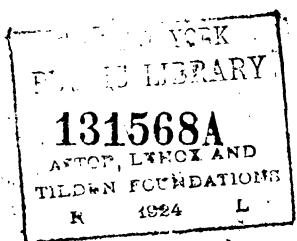
MARKET - HARBOROUGH:

PRINTED BY AND FOR THE AUTHOR.

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And Mr. BURNHAM, Northampton.

1808.

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PREFACE and DEDICATION.

HOW weak are human resolves !
Although my History of Stamford was commended by the Reviewers, and well received by the Publick, yet, on recollecting the anxiety, trouble, mortification, disappointments, and expences naturally attending such a work, I determined never more to engage in any undertaking of the kind ; but, thank Heaven ! pain is soon forgotten, as the prolific part of the sex know full well.

Next, assisted by my late very worthy friend **HAYMAN ROOKE**, esq. I published my History of Mansfield — this too was well received.

And now, gentle Reader, positively, for the third and last time of performing, I present you with the History of my native place ; but, perhaps, 'twere better

“ To toy with Amaryllis in the shade,
“ Or play with tresses of Neæra's hair.”

It is now high time I began to thank **JOHN NICHOLS**, Esquire, the only Contributor to this Work, for not only permitting me to copy whatever I thought proper from his valuable History of Leicestershire, but also for furnishing me with the Plates which ornament the work — Acts of Generosity in which he stands unrivalled.

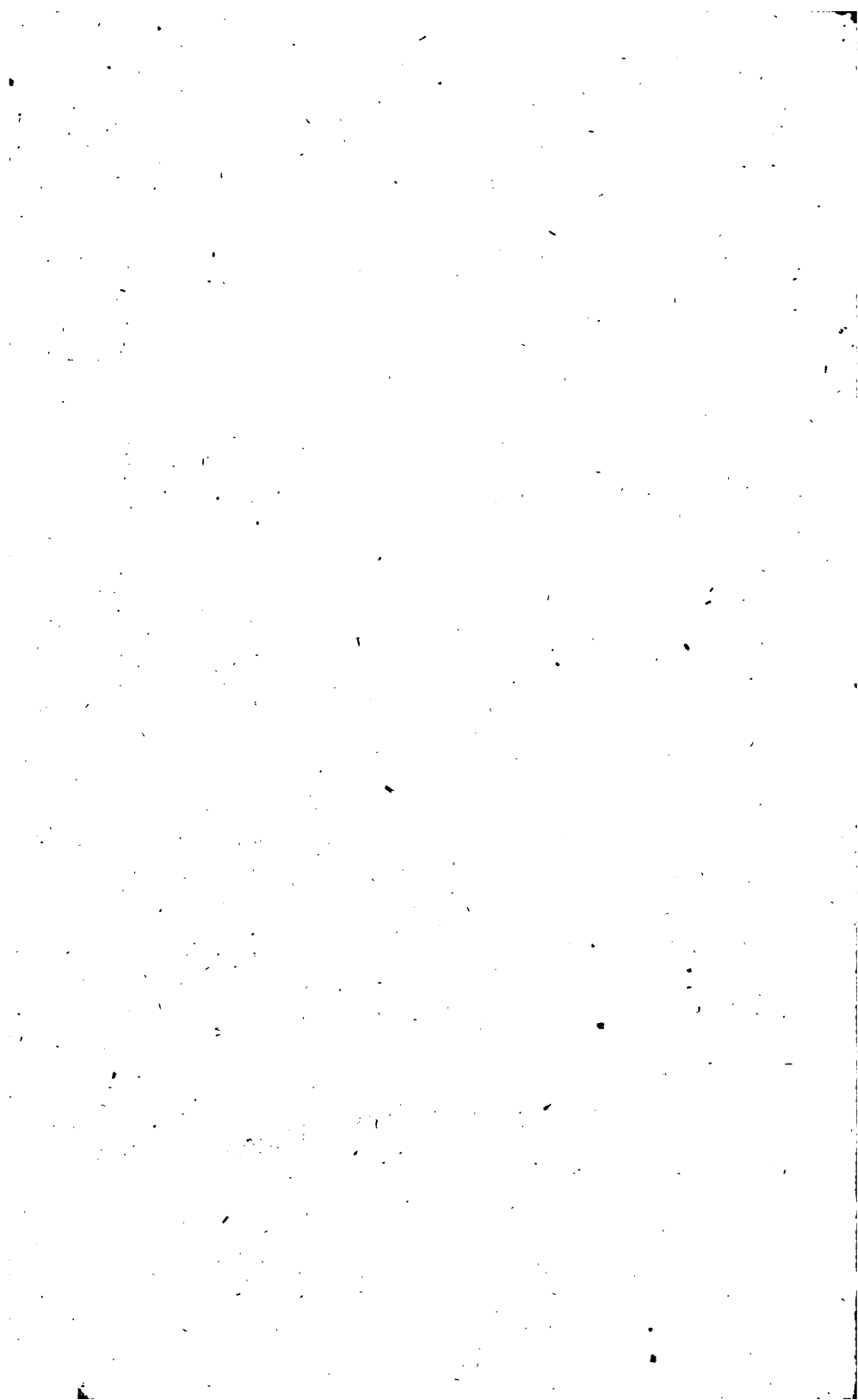
I assure my Readers that neither pains nor expence have been spared to render this work as entertaining as the subject will admit ; for, as mere antiquarian matter might to some prove dry, I have grafted many anecdotes upon it, and frequently departed also from the gravity with which such subjects are usually treated — in short I have journeyed many a mile in search of materials, panting after Fame with the ardour of a Poet labouring for immortality.

What kind of reception my book will meet with is a secret of which I am not yet in possession ; but shall, no doubt, very soon, as there are but a few hours between me and criticism.

I was just in the act of returning thanks to Heaven for permitting me to finish my work, when in pops my devil with a message from the compositor, reminding me of the Dedication ; — Est-il possible ? said I to myself, that I could forget the Dedication ! for I instantly recollected that I wrote it even before I penned the title-page ; so on opening my bureau I hit upon it in a moment :

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED,
WITH THE UTMOST RESPECT,

To all those who may be pleased to purchase it.



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THE

THE
HISTORY
OF
HARBOROUGH.

HARBOROUGH

IS a very neat well built town, crowned by **THE ELMS**, the much envied residence of **W. F. MAJOR, Esq.**; consisting chiefly of one principal street, 560 yards in length, on a gentle declivity, the fall of ground in that space being twenty four feet. The form of the town, which is beautifully serpentine, reminds me of the following lines from Pope:

To build, to plant, whatever you intend;
To rear the column, or the arch to bend,
To swell the terras, or to sink the grot;
In all, let Nature never be forgot.
But treat the Goddess like a modest fair,
Nor over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare;
Let not each beauty ev'ry where be spied,
Where half the skill is decently to hide.
He gains all points who pleasingly confounds,
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds.

It is seated on the banks of the river Welland which takes it's rise from a spring under the parsonage house at Sibbertoft, and feeds two or three ponds

ponds in the garden, dividing the counties of Leicester and Northampton. From the spirit of building in the last twenty years it has been considerably improved, not forgetting the Workhouse,* which

* The inhabitants of this workhouse may think themselves happy that the following description does not apply to their habitation :

Say ye oppressed by some fantastic woes,
Some jarring nerve that baffles your repose,
Who with sad prayers the weary doctor tease,
To name the nameless ever new disease,
Who with mock patience dire complaints endure,
Which real pain and that alone can cure,
How would you be in real pain to lie
Despised, neglected, left alone to die ?
How would ye bear to draw your latest breath,
Where all that's wretched paves the way for death ?
Such is that room which one rude beam divides,
And naked rafters form it's sloping sides,
Where the vile bands that bind the thatch are seen,
And lath and mud are all that lie between,
Save one dull pane that coarsely patched gives way
To the rude tempest yet excludes the day ;
Here on a matted flock with dust o'erspread
The drooping wretch reclines his languid head ;
For him no hand the cordial cup applies,
Nor wipes the tear that stagnates in his eyes,
No friend with soft discourse his pains beguile,
Nor promise hope till sickness wears a smile ;
Behold that house which holds the parish poor,
The antique arch impending o'er it's door ;
Within the putrid vapours flying play,
And the dull wheel turns doleful through the day ;
Here children dwell that knew no parents care,
Parents who knew no children's love dwell here,
Heart broken matrons on their joyless bed,
Forsaken wives and mothers never wed,
Dejected widows with unheeded tears,
And crippled age with more than childhood's fears,
The lame, the blind, — and far the happiest they,
The moping idiot, or the madman gay.
Here too the sick their final doom receive,
Here brought amid the scenes of grief to grieve,
Where the loud groans from some sad chamber flow,
Mixed with the clamours of the crowd below,

HARBOROUGH.

3

is very much enlarged ; a very extensive Brewery

Here sorrowing, they each kindred sorrow scan,
And the cold charities of man to man.

Anon a figure enters, quaintly neat,
All pride and business, bustle and conceit,
With looks unaltered by these scenes of woe,
With speed that entering speaks his haste to go ;
He bids the gazing throng around him fly,
And carries fate and physic in his eye,
Paid by the parish for attendance here,
He wears contempt upon his sapient sneer,
In haste he seeks the bed where misery lies,
Impatience marked in his averted eyes,
And some habitual queries hurried o'er,
Without reply he rushes to the door ;
The drooping patient long injured to pain,
And long unheeded, knows remonstrance vain,
He ceases now the feeble help to crave
Of man, but silent hastens to the grave.
Yet ere his death some pious doubts arise,
Some simple fears which bold bad men despise,
Fain would he ask the parish priest to prove
His title certain to the joys above,
For this he sends the murmuring nurse, who calls
The Man of God unto these dismal walls,
A jovial youth who thinks his Sunday task
As much as God or man can fairly ask,
The rest he gives to loves and labours light,
To fields the morning, and to feasts the night,
None better skilled the noisy pack to guide,
To urge their chace, to cheer them, or to chide,
Sure in his shot, his game he seldom mist,
And seldom failed to win his game at whist :
Then while such honours bloom around his head
Shall he sit sadly by the sick man's bed !
To raise the hope he feels not, or with zeal
To combat fears that e'en the pious feel.

Now once again the gloomy scene explore,
Less gloomy now, the bitter hour is o'er,
The man of many sorrows is no more.
Adown the hill behold how sadly slow
The bier moves winding down the vale below ;
No more, O Death ! thy victim starts to hear
Churchwarden stern, or kingly overseer.

[Village, 4to. by the Rev. G. Crabbe.]

has been erected by Mr. Smith on the south edge of the river: we had also, to boast of, till very lately, an elegant Carpet Manufactory. Several good houses have been built near the town, the principal of which is the neat residence of P. O. ADAMS, Esq., on the left as you enter the town from Leicester.

The latitude of Harborough is 52 degrees, 29 minutes north; it's longitude is 55 seconds, or 3 minutes 40 seconds of time west of Greenwich.

On the east side of the town were very plain traces of an antient encampment, which is very good ground to think it of Roman original. Near the town both East and West, Roman urns, and other fragments of their pottery, have been discovered; and in the very street an ancient drain was found a few feet under the surface, which had every appearance of Roman masonry.

This is a very great thoroughfare town; 83 m. from London, 17 from Northampton, 15 from Leicester, 13 from Lutterworth, and 11 from Kettering. The great road from London to Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Manchester, &c. runs through the principal street. The old road from Leicester to London ran by the side of Norton Hedges; thence to Shankton, Holt and Medbourn, and thence to Rockingham; and it is said to have been turned the other way, from Leicester to Harborough, by John of Gaunt, for convenience of visiting his castles and possessions.

The situation of Harborough is low, but is certainly healthy, yet, by the registers it appears to have been twice visited by the plague in 1641 and 1645; in the first instance not more than 17 persons fell victims to it, and in the second only 10. It was brought the first time by a stranger from

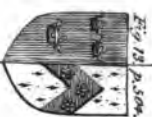
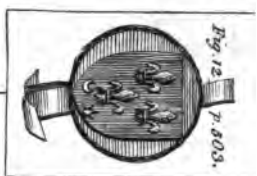
Stony

Ancient Encampment at MARKET HARBOROUGH.



Kings Head Close.

Gardens.



Four Squat Urns and a PATERA p. 485.



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HARBOROUGH.

3,

Stony Stratford. The great grandmother of the late Mr. Wm. Chapman, an eminent surveyor, of Foxton; who died at nearly the age of 100, told her children, that she lived at Harborough during the plague in London; and, that two men, who fled from thence on that account, were not suffered to go into Harborough, but took up their lodging in the porch of St. Mary's church, and were there fed by laying food at a certain place, whence they fetched it after the return of their benefactors.

A Chronological Catalogue of the Proprietors of the Manor, with Historical Remarks.

EDWARD the Confessor. It is not expressly mentioned as the manor of Harborough, but as a second manor in Bowden. From its value, however, and other circumstances, there is every reason to believe it the same.

1066. WILLIAM the Conqueror.

1070. 4 Will. Conq. Judith, daughter of Lambert earl of Lens in Artois, received a grant of this manor from her royal uncle, who created her countess of Huntingdon. Here were 15 acres of meadow.

1086. WILLIAM the Conqueror.

1087. WILLIAM II.

1100. HENRY I.

1135. STEPHEN.

1154. HENRY.

About 1180, 26 Henry II. Wm. de Mauduit, chamberlain to the king, obtained a grant of this manor, in conjunction with Great Bowden.

Robert

Robert de Mauduit, his son, succeeded him; but, joining the rebellious barons in the following reign, these manors, with his other possessions, were seized by the king.

About 1213. JOHN.

About 1214, 15 John. WM. de CANTILUPE, steward to the king, received a grant of these manors. He was a great favourite with his royal master.

1237. WM. de CANTILUPE, steward also to the king, had in the life-time of his father the former grant of the royal manors.

1251, HENRY III. 35 Henry III. In the year 1251, the sheriff made a return to the king, shewing that tolls were then taken for the king's use, as lord of the manors of Bowden and Harborough, for all cattle that passed over them.

1270. 54 Henry III. ELIANOR, queen consort, and mother of Edward I. received a grant of these manors. It is remarkable of this queen that she had three sisters also queens. She was wife to Henry III. 37 years, his widow 19, and died in a nunnery at Ambresbury, when this manor again reverted to the crown.

1291. EDWARD I.

1299, 27 Edward I. MARGARET, his second queen.

1317. EDWARD II.

1327. EDWARD III.

1330, 4 Edward III. JOHN of ELTHAM, earl of Cornwall, next brother to the king.

1334, 13 Ed. III. HENRY le SCROPE.

1392, 15 Rich. II. STEPHEN le SCROPE succeeded his father. He was, by summons of parliament, lord Scrope; and, like his predecessors, afforded an instance, that the duties of the long robe and

and of the sword are not incompatible; for, being of a martial temper, he was first in the king's service by sea, and afterwards in Flanders. After having received the honour of knighthood, he was in the wars of France.

1405. HENRY lord le Scrope, treasurer of the king's exchequer, was in great favour with king Henry IV. who sent him ambassador to Eric and Isabel, king and queen of Denmark. Nor was he less esteemed by king Henry V. who constituted him one of the ambassadors to negotiate a peace with France; but this great trust he most perfidiously abused by accepting a large bribe; and joining with Richard earl of Cambridge, and Thomas Grey, a knight of Northumberland, in a conspiracy against the king, for which they received the reward they deserved at Southampton, the earl and the knight being beheaded, and our lord Scrope, for his greater share of ingratitude, who closely attended the king's person, and slept in the same room with him in general, had all the ignominious parts of the sentence of a traitor executed upon him. His crimes appeared doubly odious, because the king had placed so entire a confidence in him, that no business of importance had been transacted without him. His gravity, piety, and eloquence were universally admired. On his miserable exit, these manors, once more, and for the last time, reverted to the crown.

1415. HENRY V.

This is at least the twelfth time these manors have been in possession of the kings of England. They have been also held by two queens consort, and by one prince, and one princess, which must fully entitle them to be styled Royal Manors. How long Henry V. retained these manors is not known.

It

It is supposed that Henry VI. possessed them to the 5th or 6th year of his reign.

Wm. Caley, or Cales, parson of Enderby, and Wm. Vincent, esq. obtained a joint grant of these manors, and granted them in

1451, 29 Hen. VI. to JOHN lord Scrope, brother to the traitor, and Elizabeth his wife. He bequeathed his body to be buried in a new tomb, made for himself and his lady, in York cathedral, appointing that his corpse should be carried by his sons and servants; twenty-four poor men in white gowns and hoods, each having a new set of wooden beads, proceeding before it; and they should stand, sit, or kneel, in the aisle before the entrance of that chapel, saying their prayers, as well at the Dirige as at the mass, for which they were to have 6d each. Also that his corpse should be laid upon the tomb, covered with a black woollen cloth, with a large cross of white linen upon it; as also, that two fair candlesticks of silver gilt (which he had lately given to the high altar), should be placed upon his tomb, each of them having a taper, of four pounds wt. in wax, burning, for the whole time of his exequies. To the altar in St. Mary's abbey at York, he gave a jewel, with a bone of St. Margaret, and forty shillings for ringing their bells at his funeral.

These relics of saints were held in very high estimation, from their supposed property of performing miracles, and when they did not readily comply they flogged them with rods, in a spirit of impatience. Bayle gives the following anecdote concerning them. When the reformation was spread in Lithuania, prince Radzivil was so affected, that he went in person to visit the Pope, who presented him with a precious box of relics. Having returned home, the report of this invaluable possession

was

was spread; and at length some monks intreated permission to try the effects of these relics on a demoniac, who had hitherto resisted every kind of exorcism. They were brought into the church with solemn pomp, deposited on the altar, and an innumerable crowd attending. After the usual conjurations, which were unsuccessful, they applied the relics, the demoniac instantly became well, the people called out a miracle! and the prince lifting his hands and eyes to heaven, felt his faith confirmed. In this transport of pious joy, he observed that a young gentleman, who was keeper of this rich treasure of relics, smiled, and appeared by his motions to ridicule the miracle. The prince, with violent indignation, took our young keeper of the relics to task, who on promise of pardon gave the following secret intelligence, assuring him that in travelling from Rome he had lost the box of relics, and that, not daring to mention it, he had procured a similar one, which he had filled with the small bones of dogs and cats. It was by the assistance of this box that the prince discovered the gross impositions of the monks, and the demoniacs, and became a zealous Lutheran.

1466, 5 Edw. IV. THOS. lord SCROPE, second son of the last lord, succeeded his mother, and dying in 1475, was succeeded by his son and heir.

1475. THO. lord SCROPE, dying in 1492, was succeeded by

1492. ALICE, his only daughter and heiress, aged 13. She married Henry lord Scrope of Bolton, who became lord of these manors. This is the last mention of the Scropes as proprietors of these manors. From a marriage of an heiress of the Scropes these manors passed to the Wyvilles of Constable Burton.

nors upon speculation, for in the same years we find proprietors,

T. DURRAD and

P. BLISS, gent. died in 1714.

1714. T. DURRAD, gent.

JANE BLISS, widow of P. Bliss. gent.

1722. J. DURRAD, gent. Misterton.

JANE BLISS.

Mr. DURRAD, by will, gave to Harborough, Great Bowden, Blaby, Lutterworth, Kilncote and Misterton, 20l. to each parish, to put out to interest, for putting poor children to School, as well dissenters as others.

1741. J. DURRAD, gent.

P. BLISS, clerk.

1762. P. BLISS, clerk.

J. SUNDERLAND, esq. Whittington
DORCAS MORRIS and others.

Mr. Bliss came to Leicester, in 1775, to vote for Mr. Hungerford, and dying suddenly the same evening he arrived, as he was conversing cheerfully, was buried in St. Martin's church.

1776. P. BLISS, clerk, son of the last owner, one half;

J. Sunderland, esq. one third; and

E. Cogan, widow, of Rothwell, one sixth of the whole manors.

1779. The same P. BLISS, clerk; and J. W. Roberts, attorney, Kettering.

1785. ROBERT earl of Harborough purchased these manors, and erected a handsome building in Harborough, the first stone of which, has "Lord Sherard, A. D. 1788." inscribed upon it, and was laid by his eldest son, Philip lord viscount Sherard, now

1800. PHILIP, earl of Harborough, and sole proprietor of these manors. (Whom God preserve)

By an act passed in 1793, the Union Canal Co. engaged themselves to the late earl of Harborough, his heirs &c. that if, after the completing their canal, the annual income arising from the tolls and stall rents, shall not amount in any year to 100*l*. and the weighing machine belonging to his lordship and others should not amount to 20*l*. yearly, to supply such deficiencies.

Antiently the proprietors of these manors held a court-baron every three weeks regularly, trying actions of debt &c. under 40*s*. These courts continued until 1578, at which time Robert Barker was steward.

NORWICH MANOR.

In early times the king's greater barons granted out smaller manors which are now held under a superior lord; and it appears that a smaller manor has been granted out of this manor, and it is believed that the grant was originally made to one of the family of Christian, whose property, about 1400, came to the family of Norwich by marriage. The pew in the church annexed to the manor-house is at the east end of the north aisle, in the window of which was the Scrope's arms.

The purchaser of Norwich manor was Sarah, dowager duchess of the great John duke of Marlborough; and became the property of earl Spencer then premier lord of the admiralty.

This manor is a very troublesome and useless property. The proprietor of one of the houses, formed out of the King's-head inn, which is supposed to be the original manor house, has the trouble of collecting annually from the owners of divers lands &c. in rents, varying from 5*s* to a few pence—the sum of 19*s* which is paid to the earl of Harborough as lord paramount.

THE CHURCH,

Now improperly called the Chapel, because it ceased to be so after the sacraments had been administered in it, is dedicated to St. Dionysius the Areopagite, præsul Atheniensis, D. Pauli discipulus, who, when he was in Egypt to get knowledge, and saw an eclipse of the sun, contrary to nature, at the passion of our saviour, together with Apollonaphanes his instructor, said, Aut Deus naturæ patitur, aut mundi machina dissolvetur — Either the God of nature suffereth, or the frame of the world will be dissolved. This church was built about the year 1370. John of Gaunt (an amorous rascal) has been pointed out by a very antient tradition of the inhabitants for the founder, which also informs us that it was built in consequence of an injunction from the pope, as part of a penance for maintaining a criminal conversation with Katharine Swynford, afterwards his third wife; but Mr. Nichols, author of the history of Leicestershire, is inclined to think that the founder was Geoffrey le Scrope, whose arms were repeated on the steeple. In this chapel were the arms of king ED. the elder, England, Thomas of Brotherton earl of Norfolk, Edmund Crouchback earl of Lancaster, John of Gaunt, Segrave, Bassett, Latimer, Scrope, Engaine, Trussell, Oxcliffe, Bodringham.

The king's arms in this church are of stucco, and in alto relievo, and were made by old Allen of Northampton and his son in 1660; they were ten weeks in making, and cost about 30l.

The church consists of a nave, north and south aisle, a large chancel, north and south porch all embattled and leaded.

The

The length from east to west, within the walls, is 62 feet; breadth of the body and ailes 50 feet 6 inches; height of the roof of the nave 39 feet 6 in. length of the chancel 50 feet, breadth 20 feet, and the height of the roof 33 feet 3 inches. The whole length of the steeple, nave and chancel, from out to out, 140 feet, from the ground to the cross stone, which finishes the steeple, is 154 feet.

At the west end is a neat steeple which is built of stone, it is thought, from Stanyon. The tower is strengthened by six buttresses, and the spire which is crocketed is finished with a cross stone, in which is fixed an iron spindle, carrying a weather-cock of copper gilt, 3 ft. 1 in. in length from the tail to the beak, and was put up in 1760. The cock being a watchful bird the figure of it was placed on the tops of steeples to remind the Popish Clergy of that vigilance over their flock which is so conspicuous in their protestant successors.

The old weather-cock, was blown down in 1767, in the place of which a copper vane and new spindle were put up, but not answering the purpose, the present weather-cock was placed in it's stead. In 1735, several yards of the top of the spire were blown down. The mason, whose name was Jackson, coming down one day from his work, one of the crockets broke with him, and he fell nearly 12 feet, but luckily was caught by a scaffold, and his body was nearly balanced half off. His fright was so great, that he recovered himself with great difficulty, but received no farther hurt. The bottom of the spire is an octagon, 11 ft. 6 in. diameter within. It contains a peal of six large deep toned bells in good order, and the bell ropes not curtailed.

Lilly, in his history of his life and times, says, that the rev. Wm. Bredon, vicar of Thornton in Buck-

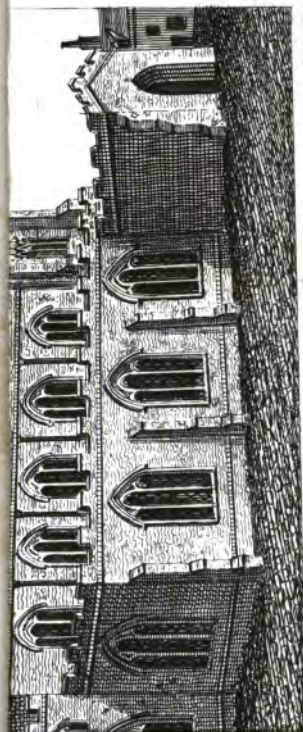
Buckinghamshire, was so fond of smoking, that when he had no tobacco he cut the bell ropes and smoked them; upon which a facetious gentleman observed,—'Twas a mercy he could not smoke the bells. They have no inscriptions upon them worth copying: the fifth and sixth are esteemed good bells, and the latter is computed to weigh a ton.

Bells were formerly baptized, anointed, exorcised and blessed by the bishop, and then they were imagined to calm storms, cause fair weather, recreate the dead, and drive devils out of the air; and indeed the din of some bells is so intolerable, that one may readily believe there is no devil in his senses but will get away as fast as he can as soon as their clamour begins. Croyland abbey had the first ring of bells in England, which were put up in Edgar's reign, and were six in number. The following is an account of the weight of the largest bells extant:

	lbs.
That of Philadelphia, _____	2,080
It has this inscription. = Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to the inhabitants thereof.	
St. Paul's, London, _____	9,048
Great Tom of Lincoln (holds 424 gal. ale mea.	9,894
One in the cathedral of Antwerp, _____	16,000
Christ church, Oxford, _____	17,920
St. Ambrose, in Milan, (7 feet diameter)	30,000
Rouen, in Normandy, called George D'Amboise, 13 feet high, _____	40,000
Pekin in China, _____	120,000
Moscow, in Russia, _____	443,772

This bell is hung over a pit, and the beam being burnt dropt into it, where it remains: the fall broke a piece out 7 feet 2 inches and a half in height. This bell is 7 yards 4 inches and a half high!

At Exeter is a bell 30,000 lb. weight, never rung since Q. Ann's reign, when they thought that it would have made the tower of the cathedral fall.



BRIDGE.



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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

The present clock, with quarters, were put up about the year 1726 : the present handsome stone dial was put up in 1791, and at the same time the clock was improved by a minute part. The diameter of the whole dial, including the ring-moulding, is eight feet : the table of the dial is formed of two stones, each of them about eight hundred wt.

A very good meridian line might be easily made in this church ; for the instant the shadow of the east side or edge of the most easterly window on the south side of the middle aisle touches the angle or corner, formed by the north-east pilaster and the partition wall or arch, the sun is then upon the meridian ; and, if it were put in proper order, by having a plumb line hung down the wall, and a brass plate with a small aperture fixed in or near the said window, and the whole properly adjusted, it would be of great use in regulating the clock. Hence it appears that the side of the church, called the south front, declines from the south towards the east 16 degrees 45 minutes, and consequently the whole building is not placed due east and west.

The font is octangular, mounted on a neat base and shaft of the like figure ; its basin, which is lined with lead, is 18 inches and a half diameter.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a fine turned semi-elliptical arch, 15 feet 6 inches span, neatly cased with stucco. Over this arch was formerly a large painting of the crucifixion, on the church side, date 1434, and the rood loft was in the chancel. The rood loft was a gallery which every church had between the nave and the chancel, so called from the rood or image of the crucifixion in it, which had also the image of Mary on it's right hand, and that of St. John on the left ; during divine service these had large wax candles
3
burning

burning before them, but when it was over a curtain was then let down before them. At the east end of the south aisle was a stair case which led to the rood loft, but the entrance to it is now walled up.

In 1751 the church was new-pewed in a very inconvenient manner, the pews being so very narrow that it is attended with much trouble to pass each other in the same pew : but if two of the smaller pews were thrown into one this complaint would be remedied, and would contain two persons more than it now does in each pew by adding a seat across the end of it. These pews, to use the vulgar expression, have been, and are at this present time, a bone of contention among the inhabitants, disputes continually arising about the right to them : I remember hearing the late Dr. Parry pronounce the following sentence of excommunication against one of the disputants to the right of a pew :

" In the name of Jesus Christ, and by the authority which we have received from him, we separate you from the communion of the church which he has purchased with his blood, and which is the society of all faithful people ; and you are no longer a member of his body or of his kingdom, until you be openly reconciled by penance, and received into the church by a Judge that hath authority so to do."

The first excommunication was 180 years after Christ, and that by Victor, bishop of Rome. Selden says men do not care for excommunication because they are shut out of the church, or delivered up to Satan, but because the law of the kingdom lays hold of them ; after so many days a man cannot sue, no, not for his wife, if you take her from him. Mr. Selden proceeds ; If a bishop excommunicate
a man

a man for what he ought not, the judge has power to absolve, and punish the bishop; if they had that jurisdiction from God, why does not the church excommunicate for murder, for theft? If the civil power could take away all but three things, why may they not take them away too? If this excommunication were taken away, the presbyters would be quiet; it is that they have a mind to, it is that they would fain be at, like the wench that was to be married; she asked her mother when it was done, if she should go to bed presently; No, says the mother, you must dine first. And then to bed, mother? No, you must dance after dinner. And then to bed mother? No, you must go to supper. And then to bed mother?—Let fancy paint the rest.

Before the age of the reformation no seats were allowed, excepting for some very great persons: the seats that were, were moveable, and the property of the incumbent, and so in all respects at his disposal; thus were pews introduced by those who were fond of distinguishing themselves, which would not be discountenanced by the then clergy, on account of their receiving a donative.

In Burn's Ecclesiastical Law it is said "that the authority of appointing what persons shall sit in each seat is in the bishop, who is to take care to order all things appertaining to divine service so that there be no contention in the church."

"But by custom the churchwardens may have the ordering of seats, as in London, which, by the like custom may be in other places."

"But the churchwardens are to shew some particular reasons why they are to order the seats exclusive of the bishop."

Were it expressly said that the sole power of disposing of the seats was vested in either the bishop
or

or churchwardens any dispute might soon be adjusted; but so long as there remains a difficulty in doing this, so long will there be divisions amongst us, and, while these divisions remain, people will neglect the assembling of themselves together.

I have heard that a few years since, by consent of the bishop, the right to the pews in one of the churches at Huntingdon was purchased by the parishioners, with which money an organ was provided and erected in their church, which regulation has produced the most happy effects.

As the emoluments arising from this cure are very small in proportion to the duty, it might be easily increased, as in many other places, by empowering the minister to let the pews, on terms to be agreed upon at a vestry, which would, doubtless, put an end to all contention.

In 1752 the present pulpit was erected, the floor new paved, and other improvements made, the expence of which amounted to about 240*l.* of which nearly 200*l.* were raised by voluntary subscription. In 1757 the chancel was repaired and new-paved with fine Ketton stone; the area, within the altar rails, with regular quarries of the same stone, ornamented at each corner with small quarries of black slate, the walls of the area lined with wainscot, and other improvements made.

In the vestry are the remains of several books given to this town, viz. Glossa ordinaria, &c. Erasmus on the Gospels; Bp. Jewell's answer to Harding, and Sermons; and a Nov. Test. Græc.

If this church were entered at the western door, and the pulpit removed, the effect would be very fine; and, indeed, it would be much to the advantage of the auditors if the pulpit were removed to a north-west direction, having the king's arms on the left,

left, then that part of the congregation which stands in most need of instruction, and sit in the back ground, would stand a chance of learning their duty; but as the case now is, they return home full as wise as they came; for, as the pulpit now stands, it requires the powers of a Stentor to produce the desired effect; but, if it must stand where it does, it should be entered by a flight of steps from the east, and the present steps and banister removed which are a great deformity.

On my entrance into this church, after some years absence from the town, it brought to my mind the being catechized, in the time of Lent, with my school-fellows, by the late rev. Dr. Parry. When we set out from school we had our responses pretty perfect, but, in going from the school the catechism froze in our mouths. Had we been interrogated by a deacon, priest, rector or vicar, we might, perhaps, have cut a better figure; but, to be summoned before a dignitary of the church, was too much for our mental faculties; and, to add to our distress, we were exposed to the giggle of the congregation which consisted of a very few penitentiary gentry, and antiquated maidens, vulgarly called—Dragons of Virtue!

I often think that if my late Father had catechized us, habited in a surplice, we should not have been so DASHT when before this little sprig of divinity.

Advancing towards the chancel I perceive that the king's arms are in statu quo as when I left them. Some years ago the late Dr. Parry ordered the supporters of these arms to be emasculated, for which he gave a very modest reason, which orders were obeyed with as much precision as though they had been executed by the chaste chissel of the celebrated Mrs. Damer; and now they may be viewed by

ed by either maiden, wife or widow, without the least danger; or without exciting the smallest degree of tumult even in a Vestal's veins, for, believe me, gentle reader, they have full as chaste an appearance as Mr. Munton's ANGEL.

On the front of the pulpit is written the three first letters of our Saviour's name, in Greek characters, the S being originally written Σ.

Proceeding to the altar, I perceive, very much to the credit of the late and present inhabitants, that not one of the commandments are broken.

We have not an organ to boast of, and yet it cannot be imputed to the want of either money, spirit, or religion in the inhabitants, they only want eliciting; but we can boast of singing men, singing women, and singing children, accompanied by instruments most meet, and to this it may be owing that the devil never enters our church, for, as Luther says, *Scimus musicam dæmonibus invisam & intolerabilem esse. i. e. we know music to be hateful and intolerable to devils.* As this is the case it is no wonder that the rage for this science should be so great in the nation; it is rather a wonder that an Æolus's harp is not to be found in every house.

Hollingshed and Stow relate, that on Corpus Christi day in 1402, the devil entered Danbury church in Essex at evening service, and greatly frightened the congregation, and that he came in the likeness of a Grey Friar with a tempest and thunder, which broke the steeple and scattered half the chancel abroad.

Altho' the late Dr. Parry was a most excellent preacher, and made some very pathetic discourses, yet, there were no weeping audiences in his days; their hearts must have been strangely hardened, for he was full as likely to draw blood as tears from his auditors.

His sermons were penned in most elegant language. I shall select one passage only from the many that are fresh in my memory. Discouraging on the progress of sin the Dr. observed — that the moment we gave up ourselves to sin, we put ourselves out of our own power; we laid the reins upon the neck of reason, and set the passions free; and a man can no more tell how great a sinner he may be, than he can resolve how tall or short of stature he may be.

Our present grave Sunday, says Mr. Walpole, is a Calvinistical Sunday, and was the consequence of Cromwell's usurpation.

There are two mural monuments in this church,

1. On the north side of the chancel :

(ARMS.)

In the cemetery of St. Mary, are interred the remains of David Kidney, gent. who died in 1750, aged 64. David, his eldest son, died in 1770, aged 33. Benjamin Kite, brother to sir Robert, died 1747, aged 42.

2. On the south side :

(ARMS.)

In St. Mary's church lie the remains of Richard Farrer gent. whose tenderness as husband, father, and friend, has truly endeared his memory to those he left behind; and the uprightness with which, for upwards of 40 years, he acquitted himself in the profession of the law, has entitled him to that best of characters, an honest man. He died in 1772, in his 74th year.

In the same church are interred the bodies of his two wives Harriet and Jane; the former died in 1742, aged 30; the latter in 1772 aged 53.

The epitaph on the tomb stone in Cornwall is very applicable to the grave stone of this gent.

"God works wonders now and then;

"Here lies a lawyer, an honest man."

indeed it is a great blessing to us, that the same may be applied to the tomb stones of all the present attornies of Harborough.

From flat stones at Roshwell.

Catherina, uxor Nath. Walker, arm. obiit 1688,
ætat. 58.

Richard Walker of Harborough, gent. died 1702,
in his 34th year.

THE CURACY

is estimated at something more than 100l. a year, arising from the rents of a house and about 30 acres of ground; a lecture founded by Mr. Smith, Easter offerings and surplice fees. It belongs to Christ church college in Oxford. Though it's stipend and profits are small, it has one recommendation, that from it's nature, it is tenable with any other preferment, and neither restrained by value nor distance.

MINISTERS.

- 1540 John Rockle
- 1599 Matthew Aetonn
- 1606 Edward Still
- 1614 Richard Horne
- 1615 Matthew Westfield
- 1618 Zaccheus Bunning
- 1623 Edward Terry
- 1631 Walter Borset
- 1634 William Jackson
- 1635 Richard of St. Mary's
- 1638 William Cox
- 1646 Thomas Templer
- 1649 Thomas Lawrey, or Lowrey
- 1652 ——— Wright
- 1664 John Cortis

1673 Matthew

- 1673 Matthew Bent
- 1682 John Berry
- 1682 Thomas Heyrick
- 1694 John Wotton
- 1625 Henry Geaft
- 1702 Robert Atkins
- 1710 John Ashton junior
- 1736 John Adams
- 1750 George Periam, M. A.
- 1754 Richard Parry, D. D.
- 1780 Edward Vardy, M. A.

The committee for sequestrations, in the last century, made the following orders :

1645, That the yearly sum of 50*l*. be paid out of the profit of the rectory of Lubnam to the minister of Harborough, the yearly profits whereof is worth but 20*l*. per annum.

1645, That the yearly sum of 50*l*. be paid out of the rectory of Shepeshed to the minister of Harborough.

1648, Whereas this committee ordered that the several augmentations granted out of the rectory of Queniborough, sequestered from A. Lower, esq. to the churches of Ashby de la Zouch and Harborough, should be discharged, unless the minister or parishioners should shew good cause to the contrary: Upon hearing of the counsel of the defendant therein, it appeareth that the said Mr. Lower's estate was sequestered for delinquency, and not discharged, the committee therefore dismiss the said cause.

1648, Whereas this committee have granted 50*l* a year out of the rectory of Queniborough for the increase of the maintenance of the minister of Harborough; for that the said Mr. Lower is deceased,

and the said sequestration become void ; it is ordered that the said order be discharged. And that Mr. Lowrey, the present minister, may not be forced to quit Harborough, it is ordered that he shall have one moiety of the tithes, &c. of the rectory of Whittwick, being of the yearly value of about 140l or thereabouts, for the increase of his maintenance.

MEETING HOUSE.

I recollect that there were three meeting-houses in this place, for Independents, Quakers; and Methodists; at this time the Independent meeting only remains, which has been enlarged several times, and will contain a thousand persons.

The first meeting house, under the act of toleration, was built at Stepney, for Dr. Meed, in which he preached that excellent sermon on the occasion, intitled—Two sticks made one.

In most of the dissenting houses they have the good sense to keep them comfortably warm, which, no doubt, brings many customers in, while our churches, in general, lament the want of it in tears trickling down their lofty pillars!

About 1673, the rev. M. Clarke, settled a meeting of protestant dissenters in this town, which has continued ever since. About 1783 they purchased a spot of ground adjoining their meeting-house, and appropriated it for the burial of their dead, in which are erected some handsome head stones from which the following inscriptions are taken.

William, Mary, and John Slater, three children of Wm. and Mary Slater; Mary died in 1782, an infant, being the first corpse interred in this burying ground.

John Slater,
Alice, his wife,

died aged
1788 70
83 61
Wm.

Wm. Green, sen.	died in 1786 aged	59
Mary, his wife,	92	63
Mary, relict of T. Blackwell of Arnesby	86	75
Priscilla, wife of Thomas Gurden,	1802	29
Matthias Harrison,	1783	74
Anne, his wife,	93	82
Anne, wife of John Fryer,	92	69
Sarah, wife of Tho. Saddington,	97	39
John Clipham, died suddenly,	85	34
Wm. Falkner,	85	54
Eliz. his wife,	1804	72
Wm. son of J. and M. Katterns,	1792	21
Mary, relict of Joseph Katterns,	96	65
Eliz. wife of John Harrison,	1802	48
Mary, wife of R. Scott, of Weston,	1788	78
Mary, wife of Thomas Smith,	95	56

They bury their dead with their feet to the east; as the members of the established church, but this, I take it, to be a matter of little moment.

Diogenes the cynic, being asked in what posture he would be buried, replied, With my face downward, and the reason being demanded said, because in a short time the world will be turned upside down; and, if the common observation be true, the old philosopher is right in his assertion.

Wheatley says that Christians are buried with their heads to the west, and their faces upwards, that as Christ is expected at the last day from the east, they may be in a praying posture as soon as raised.

Browne, in his Urne Burial, says, that the body is carried to the grave with it's feet forwards, because it is the reverse of that posture with which it enters

enters the world ; but this is not always the case ; I forget what writer it is who says that dancing masters enter the world with their feet foremost.

Broughton informs us that the Independents are so called because they hold the independency of churches, that is, that each church, or congregation, has sufficient power to act and do every thing, relative to religious government, within itself, and is in no ways subject or accountable to other churches, or their deputies.

Collier says they owe their rise chiefly to Goodwin, Nye, Bridge, Symson, and Burroughs; five divines in the reign of Charles I. who had transported themselves into Holland, for liberty of conscience ; here they met with a friendly reception : being thus encouraged they set about forming their church discipline ; and, to speak in their own language, they consulted the scriptures without any prejudice ; they considered the word of God as impartially as men of flesh and blood are like to do in any juncture of time.

They pride themselves in having it in their power to choose their own ministers ; but notwithstanding this, they cannot boast of always having good ones, any more than the members of the established church.

MINISTERS.

1, Matthew Clarke, M. A. 1673. 2, David Some. 3, P. Doddridge, D. D. 4, Mr. Johnson. 5, Stephen Addington, D. D. 6, George G.H. :

A Mr. Burgefs, by trade a feltmonger, and who then lived in the house now occupied by Mr. Davenport, surgeon, was one of the foremost to espouse the cause of Nonconformity, and, being a person

person of considerable property, he suffered by fines and confiscations repeatedly, till his circumstances were greatly reduced; he also entertained the non-conformist ministers who then occasionally preached in a barn, in Lubenham lane, now called Coventry street. One of the ministers who occasionally preached there was the noted Mr. John Bunyan, author of the Pilgrim's progress, &c.; this venerable man, Mr. Matthew Clark, and others, have been obliged to stand hours together up to the middle in water under Chain bridge, to elude the vigilance of informers, as their meetings for the worship of God were then generally held in the night.

DONATIONS.

The house now inhabited by Mr. Gill, the present minister, is the free gift of the late Mr. Knee, an eminent ironmonger of this place, to the dissenting congregation, as a residence of the minister for the time being for ever.

Two ladies, of the name of Clark, ancestors of Mr. Matthew Chater's family, by his mother's side, presented the communion plate now used at the dissenting chapel.

Two ladies, of the name of Calamy, formerly residing at Harborough, descendants of Dr. Calamy a well known London minister, gave the large chandelier now used at evening worship.

CHARITIES AND DONATIONS TO THE TOWN.

1, In the year - - - Mrs. Jane Saunderson, widow, gave all her lands and tenements in Harborough and Great Bowden, for and towards the repair

repair of the bridges and highways of Harborough, and for the ease of the poor in paying a tax called fifteenths. The present income of this estate is about 300*l.* a year.

2, A considerable portion of this town estate was given by one John Jenell, or Jenyn, of Harboro'.

3, In the town chest is also a deed of feoffment, from one Joan Richardson, of all her lands and tenements in Harborough, Great Bowden, Little Bowden and Lubenham, if one John Francis should die without legitimate issue; but, as several of the Francis family are mentioned in the register afterwards, it is thought that the said Francis did not die without legitimate issue; and consequent the town never had any benefit from the bequest by

4, Some person or person or persons unknown gave six tenements; two in Great Bowden lane, two in New-street, and two in Lubenham-lane; but at what time, or for what purpose, cannot be discovered.

5, In the year - - -, Mr. — gave some land in Great Bowden field and some houses in Harborough (of which the present workhouse is one), for the repairs of St Mary's church; and the overplus money has been commonly applied to set out poor boys apprentices. At present the annual income of the land is about 20*l.*

6, Mr. Robert Smyth, a native of this town, and merchant tailor in London, gave a parchment register to this parish, and ordered his benefactions to be copied into it, and that it should be afterwards chained to the town chest.

7, In 1608, Mr. Smyth gave to this town 12 bibles, buffed and bossed, to be kept in the chapel.

8, In 1609, Mr. Smyth purchased, from the city of London, an annuity of 20*l.* towards the maintenance

maintenance of two lectures in the chapel of this town, one on every sabbath day, and another upon every Tuesday.

9, In 1610, Mr. Smith gave 6l 13s 4d a year, to augment the 20l given by him in 1609 yearly for ever to the preaching minister for two lectures weekly.

10, In 1614 Mr. Smyth built the free school, and likewise gave a house in the sheep market for the use of the schoolmaster.

11, In 1617 Mr. Smyth gave 20l to this town yearly for ever, to be distributed as follow :

To the godly poor householders, every sabbath day, one dozen and a half of wheaten bread, amounting for one whole year to 3l 18s.

To provide every year hereafter one new bible, to increase the number of twelve bibles, or more, which shall be in the chapel. And

2 To provide yearly for six poor scholars (to be delivered at Easter) six bibles, 2l 6s 8d ; or, if hereafter seven bibles cannot be bought for that sum, then 5 bibles for the school, and one for the chapel.

These bibles have been generally given to those youths upon whom it hath pleased Heaven to bestow the better abilities ; while the poor unfortunate wights, who stand in most need, and would, probably, make the best use of them, modestly retire, wiping away the tears which stagnate in their eyes.—Now then, ye dunces, uncharitably so called, come forwards, advance, prick up your ears ; who knows but what I have said may induce those who have it in their power to present ye with a new bible now and then !

To the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford, patrons of the parsonage, if they shall visit yearly, the sum of 20s ; if once in two years, 40s ;
yearly

if once in three years 60s; if once in four years 4l; if once in five years 5l; the same, with the arrears since the last visitation, to be kept with the town stock; but if they shall pass five years and not visit, then the 5l due for those five years are to be distributed to the poor.

To each of the churchwardens 5s yearly for furthering the execution of these ordinances.

To the clerk yearly for his care 5s 4d.

And to the schoolmaster for ever yearly, for teaching freely fifteen poor scholars, 10l.

And that the chamberlain of London shall retain in his hands 2l, for repairing the school as occasion may require.

12, The rev. Z. Jenkinson in 1620, gave to the use of the minister, Bernardi opera, Bezae Opuscula, and Perkins's works.

13, In 1617 C. Shaw gave to the schoolmaster 3l a year for ever, to be paid by the broderer's company; and in case the school ceases, to the poor.

14, About 1620, Mr. Barbor, master of the lottery, gave 40l; two parts for the minister, and the remainder to the poor. In 1622 the said 40l were laid out in a tenement and close adjoining the town.

15, About 1676 widow Austin gave 24s for ever, to buy eight pair of shoes for poor widows for ever.

16, R. Weston of Paulersperry gave three tenements and a homestead to the minister and one tenement to the schoolmaster. In 1760 Dr. Parry pulled down two of these tenements and built a neat brick house for the residence of the curate, and converted the homestead into a garden. This house has since been much improved. The third tenement was converted into a stable.

17, A bible

17, A bible of 1703, bossed and claspt with silver, was given by the rev. Mr. Cocks, and is preserved in the minister's pew.

18, In 1732 Bennet Sherard, earl of Harboro' gave 10l to be distributed at his funeral to the poor.

19, The rev. Robert Atkins, master of the free school, left 5l. to the poor of this parish.

20, Mr. Shuter, a draper of this town, left 5l. to the poor of this parish.

21, In 1744 the sun-fire insurance office gave six guineas towards purchasing a fire engine.

22, In 1751, the rev. G. Periam, Mr. S. Rouse, and Mr. French, gave a handsome cushion of crimson velvet trimmed with gold and silk fringe and tassels, for the pulpit, together with a neat cover for the cushion, which cost 5l. 6s. 3d. It is proved that these cushions sometimes destroy the power of the voice, which was instanced in London in a preacher who was much admired and distinctly heard in any church excepting his own; but on removing the cushion his voice had the proper effect.

23, Mrs. Eliz. Walker, a maiden lady, gave in 1753, 20l. towards the purchase of a neat set of communion plate, which consists of a flaggon 52 oz.; a chalice, 14 oz. 6 dwts.; a salver, 15 oz. 16 dwts.; a patten, 12 oz. 10 dwts. of the old sterling silver, on each of which is engraved *DEO ET ECCLESIAE*. She gave also a very handsome table cloth for the communion table.

The rails erected about the communion table are the free gift of Mr. Coleman, an apothecary in 1701.

25, In 1766, Mr. Hands, draper, gave 24 leather buckets to be used in case of fire on condition of being excused serving the office of overseer of the poor.

26, Mr. Farrer, attorney, gave more than 20*l.* towards pewing the church and paving the chancel.

27, Thos. Peach esq. gave 10*l.* a year in 1770, as an augmentation of the schoolmaster's salary.

28, In 1797, Mr. Ratten, grocer, gave 125*l.* out of the interest whereof the minister is to receive one guinea yearly for preaching a sermon annually on new year's day for the benefit of a Sunday school, and the residue of such interest to be laid out at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens for the benefit of the said Sunday school. He also gave 100*l.* the interest whereof is to purchase coal to be distributed every new year's day, to such of the poor inhabitants as do not receive relief from the parish officers.

Kennett's Register says that in 1660, John Aldwyncle of Cottingham gave 10*l.* to remain in stock to buy coals for the poor.

In the book in which the schoolmaster's accounts and other matters relating to Smith's charities are entered,

1645, Goodwife Parsons gave 13*s* 4*d* to the fund for purchasing coals.

1665, Received of Wm. Creswell 1*l.* the gift of Mr. Worte, to increase the stock for buying coals.

1657, Also of the widow Wymon 5*l.*

1660, Received of widow Creswell, which was given by her husband, to buy coals for the poor 2*l.*

1662, Received of Mr. John Alwinckle of Cottingham, being the gift of his father late deceased, 40*s.* to buy coals.

1674, Received of Mr. Macham, 5*l.* left by Mrs. Mary Walker, widow, late of Coventry, to buy coals for the poor every year, to sell them to the poor, so as to keep the stock whole.

Received from Mrs. Weston of Towster, being the gift of her husband, late deceased, to buy coals the sum of 10*l.*

A certain writer says that things lost on this globe will be found in the planet of the moon, if so, a few of the donations abovementioned will be found in that orb, to which I refer the inquisitive reader.

REGISTERS, &c.

In 1564, there were 78 families in the chapelry of Harborough.

In 1722, 53 freeholders polled, and in 1775, 77.

In 1786, the taxes amounted to 568l.; and the land tax to 161l.

In 1564, there were 78 families.

In 1764, the number of houses were 260; inhabitants 1150; of these 46 families were dissenters, and four families of methodists.

In 1788, there were 320 families, and 1450 inhabitants; of these 80 families were dissenters, 6 families methodists; two sandimanians, 1 quaker, 1 papist, and 1 jew family.

Talk what you will of the jews, says Mr. Selden, that they are cursed; they thrive wherever they come, they are able to oblige the prince of their country by lending him money, none of them beg, they keep together, and for their being hated, my life for yours, Christians hate one another as much.

At the present time the inhabitants are composed of members of the church militant, independents, one jew family, and a few absenters.

The number of marriages from 1632 to 1732 were 787; of births, males 1600, females 1642; every marriage produced nearly 4 births; that the proportion of females exceeded the males as 100 to 104; that there were 98 burials to 100 births, and 100 males buried to 102 females.

From

From 1760 to 1779 inclusive were baptized 709, buried 848, weddings 228.

In 1762 there were 12 old people living here whose ages amounted to 1004, among whom were Mrs. Sollars aged 96 and died at 100, Mrs. Shipley, 96, Mrs. Bayes, 81, D. Bayes, gent. &c.

The cross was taken down in 1615 for which the townsman paid the workmen 1s 8d, and 4d for carrying the cross stones to the Ram-yard.

1608, Paid for mending the Butts 5s 4d. Butts were banks of earth nearly the height of a man, perpendicular on one side and sloping on the opposite, ending with a ridge on the top like the top of a house; there were three of them, the nearest was 28 yards from the archer, the second 36, the farthest 112; on the first was placed a piece of writing paper larger than a crown piece, with a spot in it's centre; on the second a larger piece; on the last was a piece of circular pasteboard, called a target, about two feet diameter, having concentric circles about an inch and a half asunder, in order that the distance of the spot from it's centre might be quicker determined.

At the first butt was aimed a point blank shot, the arrow not being at all elevated; at the second the arrow was a little elevated, but the third was called a random shot, in which the arrow was much more elevated; the arrow makers were called Fletchers, which gave that surname to many families. After they had shot at the farthest butt they shot back again.

1608, paid to sir Wm. Aprice for the town chiefe, 6 hens, 5s. Item paid in money 1s.

1688, paid on running Thursday to keep out the Irish, 2l 4s.

Baid two messengers to Northampton when the bustle was, 6s.

1702. Churchwardens' accounts:

1710, Given to Mr. Cox when he gave the new bible, 3 bottles of wine, 6s.

1735, Paid Jackson for stone work at the steeple of the chapel, 31l.

1759, Paid Mr. Johnson of Leicester for a new copper vane gilt, iron spindle, and putting up, compleat, 17l 17s.

1760, Paid Thomas Ward for a copper weather cock, 2l 2s.

Samuel Turner for gilding it, 1l 1s.

Paid Mr. Johnson for taking down the vane and putting up the weathercock, 4l 14s 6d.

Medium of money raised for the poor in 1783, and the two following years, 400l.

The weekly market is on Tuesday, and one very ancient chartered fair which is proclaimed on the 19th of October, and continues the eight following days.

Another fair is held on the 29th of April, and continues two days.

In 1772, another shew of horses, &c. was proposed to be held Jan. 6, and a third on July 31st.

In 1779, an additional meeting was advertised for the 16th of February.

And a very few years since three New Meetings for the sale of fat and lean cattle, viz.

On the First Tuesday after the 8th of December.

First Tuesday after the 2d of March.

First Tuesday after midlent Sunday.

Strutt thinks that fairs had their origin from feasts or wakes, for hawkers and pedlars first came, then other tradesmen set up stalls, which, in the end might produce fairs.

Harborough

Harborough wake is kept on the second Sunday in July, which is rather singular, as the feast of St. Dionysius, to whom the church is dedicated, falls in October. Wakes are usually kept on the Sunday after the Saint's day whose name the church bears, but originally on the very day itself. They were called wakes because the people used to keep awake, saying prayers and singing hymns in the church the whole night before the feast. Spelman derives Wake from the Saxon word Wak signifying drunkenness, and a modern observer would think this the true etymology, for religion has not the least share in them, whereas drunkenness has a great deal.

From what has been said it is probable that our great October fair derives its origin from the dedication of our church about 1340.

Our Tuesday market, very probably, commenced when the inhabitants of Lubenham surrendered their grant for holding a market on Wednesdays and Fridays, and a fair in Whitsun week.

About the time of queen Eliz. a large manufactory of shoes for foreign trade was carried on here, and most of the principal inhabitants engaged in it.

About twenty years since a considerable manufactory of tammies, shalloons, plain and figured lastings, &c. employed a great number of families in this town and neighbourhood. Several hundred pieces and a large quantity of yarn and jerseys were brought weekly to the market: these were bought up and sent to merchants in London, Coventry, &c. It is computed that in some years 30,000l. has been returned in the article of tammies only. — These were halcyon days!

The town is well supplied with water, and in case of fire, a large pond has been made above the town

town from which a channel runs the whole length of the street into the Welland, and is so contrived that the water may be turned to any place where it may be wanted.

EMINENT INHABITANTS.

ROBERT SMYTH, citizen and merchant-tailor of London was born here, and became comptroller of the chamber of London, a very pious man, and among many other acts delivered to the chamberlain of London 750l. to purchase lands for the maintenance of a lecturer here, also for other pious uses.

MATTHEW CLARKE, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was well versed in the classics, and eminent for Oriental learning. He was presented to the rectory of Narborough by Mr. Stratford, and ejected in 1662. His patron much pressed him to conformity upon the restoration, but could not prevail. He had an estate of 50l. a year which he gave to his sister, never intending to marry, but afterwards changed his mind: he was no sooner married than he gave notice of it to his college, having no desire to defraud them of those profits which were no longer due to him, and they behaved as honourably by him, and returned some considerable arrears which he did not know were his due. After his ejection he continued preaching about Leicestershire, but was soon after imprisoned three times in Leicester gaol; when liberated he was invited to Harborough and had a large congregation. At the latter end of king Charles's reign he was excommunicated and prosecuted upon the act for 20l. a month, and his goods were seized. He used every Sunday morning, in all weathers,

to

to ride from hence to Ashley, and having preached there to return and preach at Harborough: he continued his painful labours till he was seized with palsy, he then removed to Norwich to live with his daughter, and there died about 1708, nearly 80 years of age.

THOMAS HEYRICK, curate of Harborough, was of Peter-house coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1670; M. A. 1675. He published a sermon on the proclamation by king James II. with several other temporary pamphlets.

THOMAS MOORE of this place, ironmonger, second son of John Moore, rector of Knaptoft, married a daughter of Edward Wright of Sutton juxta Broughton in this county, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards the celebrated prelate we are about notice.

JOHN MOORE, born at Sutton in 1646, received the first rudiments of his learning in the free school in this town, and afterwards admitted at Clare hall, Cambridge. After his advancement to the episcopal dignity he was one of the most eminent patrons of learning and learned men in his time. He held the see of Norwich sixteen years, and, on the death of Dr. Patrick, was translated to Ely, where he died on the anniversary of his translation.

He published several excellent sermons, but his name will be effectually carried down to posterity by the curious and magnificent library collected by him, and purchased after his death for 6000 guineas by king George I. who presented it to the university of Cambridge.

DAVID SOME, several years minister of the dissenting meeting-house here, was a person of uncommon piety, zeal, prudence, and sagacity; and
appears

appears to have been the prime ornament among the dissenting ministers in that part of the kingdom. He published the Assembly's Catechism explained, and two excellent Sermons. : he was a firm protestant dissenter, and a steady friend to civil and religious liberty. Mr. Some lived in a house on or near the spot on which Mr. Chater has erected a handsome house, near Great Bowden, and died in 1737 aged 57, and was buried in Great Bowden church, and desired that no memorial might be erected.

RICHARD PARRY, born in St. James's in 1722, was admitted a scholar at Westminster, and elected a student of Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was first appointed chaplain to lord Vere; and afterwards appointed preacher at Harborough, and in 1756 was presented to the rectory of Wichampton. He married the eldest daughter of admiral Gascoigne, by whom he had nine children. He was, for several years, in the commission of the peace, and was much esteemed, both as an able and active magistrate, and as a learned divine. His first publication was the Christian sabbath as old as the creation, and, among many others, An Harmony of the Gospels.

STEPHEN ADDINGTON, D. D. was born at Northampton; his father was a dissenter and by trade a hatter, and his mother was a baptist. He was educated under Dr. Dodridge, who recommended him to Harborough where he was their dissenting minister several years and kept a considerable boarding school: he was universally respected and beloved, particularly by his hearers, for in their difficulties he was their counsellor; in their embarrassments, their help; in their injuries, their defender;

der; in their disputes, their arbitrator and peacemaker; and in their sickness, their physician.

Dr. Addington was invited, from Harborough, by a congregation of protestant dissenters in Miles's lane, Cannon street; and died suddenly in 1796, aged 67. The evening of his death he spent as usual with his family, and after supper was rather remarkably cheerful. At a little before eleven, his accustomed time of retiring, he was carried towards his chamber, but had not reached the top of the stairs when he was perceived to be sinking in his chair — it was the stroke of death: with some more assistance he was laid upon his bed, and immediately expired.

Among his various useful publications are, *Maxims religious and prudential*, and the *Youth's Geographical Grammar*, in both of which I had the honour of being employed as compositor, and met with much gentleman-like encouragement. I have often experienced the pleasure of hearing excellent advice from his pulpit, from which I received no small profit.

NATURAL HISTORY, FIRES, &c.

Dr. Woodward mentions, from Mr. Morton and sir Hans Sloane, two large tusks of an elephant being dug up in Little Bowden field.

Dr. Hatton of this town first discovered the true French Truffles in England at Rushton.

In 1743; a dreadful fire broke out here which in a few hours consumed ten houses among which was the the Three Crowns, a large inn.

In 1750 a violent shock of an earthquake was felt here which lasted near a minute, but did no particular damage.

In

In 1756, near the Welland, were found several fragments of urns, with some pieces of copper coin not legible, also some bits of brass supposed to be used about the garments of the deceased.

In 1779, a petrified bone was found near the same place, about a yard in length, and the thickness of a man's arm.

Astroites, or star stones, are found in a brook near here, and on sinking a well in 1783 a large quantity of them were found.

In 1792, a butcher of this place killing a sheep, found in it's paunch seventeen balls, about the size of a large walnut before the peel is taken off. On cutting one of them, it proved to be a shell about one eighth of an inch in thickness, hard as stone, and the inside of that which was examined had a lining of short fur much resembling the nap of a beaver hat, and weighed nine drachms avoirdupo.

ANECDOTES, &c.

In the tumults of 1381, on occasion of the poll tax, the insurgents, after demolishing the palace of John of Gaunt at the Savoy, projected a plan of extending their depredations to the duke's property at Leicester castle, and a party of them advanced as far as Harborough, but finding that the inhabitants of Leicester were prepared to receive them, the scheme was abandoned.

In 1389, Wm. Swinderby, a priest, made a solemn recantation of his errors, by order of bishop Buckingham in this church, and many others.

At different times several leaden tokens of queen Elizabeth's reign have been found here in a close near the town. As a great number also of Nuremburgh jettoons have been turned up, it is probable

bable that some Flemish or other foreign masons were employed in the building of the chapel.

In the last century no less than 12 tradesmen of this place issued tokens, which is some proof of the commercial consequence at which the town had then arrived.

ROYAL TRAVELLERS.

CHARLES I. held a council here before the battle of Naseby, and came again when he left Oxford in disguise. After staying here one night he passed on to Stamford, and through this town this unhappy monarch returned after the Scots had delivered him up to the parliament commissioners, in his way to Holmby-house, about eight miles south from hence.

In 1668, the princess of Denmark (afterwards queen Anne) slept here one night on her way to Nottingham, when, on her father's abdication, she left the court, to follow the prince her husband. She was attended by the earl of Dorset, by Compton bishop of London; and, as Dr. Johnson expresses it, with a guard, such as might alarm the populace, as they passed, with false apprehensions of her danger. Tradition says that she left London in such haste, that she had not time to provide even cloaths for her journey; and that the inhabitants of this town presented her with a gown, which was graciously accepted. On her passage through Leicester Mr. Mason, mercer, had the honour of lending his grey mare, to carry the princess and her guide. Mr. Mason was a very corpulent man; and the mare, a remarkably stout one, had acquired the habit of kneeling while her master mounted.

When

When Christian VII, king of Denmark was at Harborough he partook of a cold collation at the Swan Inn, (now kept by my very respectable friend, Mr. Allen) in his way to London, Sept. 4, 1768. He left Leicester before the chaises for his attendants were ready, and unfortunately, on the road between Kibworth and Harborough, his carriage broke down, in consequence, his majesty was left on the road on foot, without any attendants, excepting the comte de Holcke and a servant: the latter, with one of the postillions, came on for this town, to procure another chaise, while his majesty continued his journey on foot. As soon as the messengers arrived; it gave a general alarm, the Dane riding with great fury down the street, his sword drawn, and lamenting aloud, in an unknown tongue, the distress of his royal master; the postillion serving as an interpreter, and calling aloud, A chaise! a chaise! — the king on foot! — the king on foot! — All Harborough, men, women and children, turned out upon the occasion, to give his majesty the meeting; some on horseback passed the king, who having on a furtout coat, did not come up to the ideas they had formed of him, and were not sensible of their error till they arrived at the broken empty chaise. By the time these had come up again with his majesty, the foot having closed in his front, and the horse in his rear, he was much incommoded, but a fresh chaise relieved him, and conveyed him safely to Harborough.

The king arrived here during the time of divine service; servants were immediately dispatched to whisper the news to some of the congregation, who left their devotion; the remainder soon followed the example, and the late Dr. Parry, having no inclination

clination to preach to empty pews, popped his sermon in his pocket and mixed with the multitude.

First went the parson, most illustrious spark,
And next, scarce less illustrious, went the clerk.

It reflects great honour on this king, who, on being shewn a capital picture of Oliver Cromwell, at one of our universities, exclaimed — *Il fait me peur !* — It makes me tremble !

THE FOUR FOLLOWING PROCLAMATIONS

Are made on the 19th of October, yearly, being the first day of our chartered fair.

I. AT THE STEWARD'S BOOTH.

Oyes, Oyes, Oyes. The right honorable Philip, earl of Harborough, lord of this fair, in the name of our sovereign lord the king, doth strictly charge and command that no person or persons within this fair do regrate or forestall any manner of cattle, victuals, wares or merchandize, before they are brought into this fair, upon pain of forfeiting all such cattle, victuals, wares and merchandize, and of suffering such other punishments as by the laws and statutes of this realm are made and provided. And also that no person or persons within this fair do take upon him or them, by any unlawful ways or means, to punish or correct his or their own cause, but that every party wronged, do complain to the steward of the fair, who will see justice done them therein. And further, they do strictly charge and command that no person or persons do buy, sell, or exchange, or put away any horses, mares, geldings, colts or fillies, but in the
open

open fair, and accustomed places, and there only between ten of the clock of this present day and sun setting of the same, and having been openly rode, walked, or standing in this fair by the space of an hour at the least; and that upon every such bargain or exchange the parties to the same do come to the registrar at the toll booth, and bring with them the said horses, mares, geldings, colts, and fillies, and there cause the same to be registered according to law.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

II. IN THE BEAST FAIR.

The lord and owner of this fair, in the name of our sovereign lord the king, do further strictly charge and command that every franchised person, before their entrance into any bargain for any cattle, wares or merchandize, do come to the toll booth, and there do enter their franchises and liberties, and upon the entrances and allowances thereof do lay a pledge for their gain toll, upon pain of the loss of all such franchises and liberties. And moreover, that no person or persons shall buy, or conclude to buy, any manner of cattle, but in the open fair and accustomed places, upon forfeiture thereof, and that every person and persons that shall buy or sell any manner of cattle within this fair, shall come as well the buyer as seller to the toll booth, and there enter their bargains and pay their duties and customs accordingly, upon pain of forfeiture of all such cattle.

III. UPPER END OF THE TOWN HALL.

The lord and owner of this fair, in the name of our sovereign lord the king, do strictly charge and command, that all manner of victuallers within this fair, do sell good and wholesome victuals, and at
reason-

reasonable prices; and that all bakers and brewers do keep the assize that merchants and other artificers do keep, and use true weights and measures, according to the standard, upon pain of such punishments as by the laws and statutes in that behalf are made and provided. And also, that all vagabonds, idle and evil disposed people, do forthwith depart this fair, upon pain of such punishments as by the laws and statutes in that behalf are also provided. And further, that no person or persons within the liberties of this fair, shall play, or suffer to be played, at or in their houses, any unlawful game or games, upon the pain of the punishments in that behalf by the statutes in this realm provided. And moreover, that every person and persons, during the time of this fair, and who shall be within the precincts of the same, do take up their lodging by six o' clock at night, and there to remain until six o' clock in the morning, unless they be able to shew a sufficient cause to the contrary.

IV. NEAR THE SCHOOL.

The lord and owner of this fair, in the name of our sovereign lord the king, do strictly charge and command that no upholsterers, pawterers, bakers, coopers, shoemakers, or other artificers or tradesmen, resorting to this fair, shall sell any of their wares or merchandize, until the search of the same be ended, according to the laws and statutes of this realm, and proclamation be thereof made. And lastly, that no tanner bringing tanned leather to this fair, do suffer the same to be unloaded from the cart or waggon, whereon it came, until the custom of the said cart or waggon be first paid; and that they do not shew to sale or sell any tanned leather till the same be searched and sealed according to the statute

statute, upon pain of forfeiture of all such leather sold contrary to the proclamation.

I have given these Proclamations in full, our cryer not being the best in England, though much superior to any in Scotland, for one of that nation being employed to give directions for the observance of a fast day thus began :

OYES, This is to give notice, that, by order of the magistrates, the inhabitants of this place are not to open their CHOPS to morrow,

COPY CASE of the Lords of the Manor of Harborough as to their Right to Thorough Toll, &c. and Mr. Serjt. Hill's Opinion.

KING JAMES, by his letters patent, in the 14th year of his reign, grants unto John lord Stanhope, Matthew Pateston, and Thomas Shrimpton, their heirs and assigns, ALL those the manors of Bowden and Harborough with all rights thereunto belonging, fairs, markets, tolls, &c.

By this grant an annual rent of 6l 6s 7d is reserved and made payable half yearly to the said king, his heirs and successours,

By conveyance the said manors came to and were vested in John Durrad, gent. and Philp Blifs, cl.

The lords of this manor have time immemorially had and taken for all carts, &c. passing thro' these manors, for every flock of sheep of seven or more, 4d, and if under seven a halfpenny apiece; and after that rate for all cows and oxen, and for every bull 4d; for hogs 8d a score, for all odd hogs a halfpenny apiece; for every brawn 4d, for a sow 1d, for a loaded waggon or wayne 2d, for a loaded cart 1d, for a pair of mill stones 1d.

QUERY 1.

If by the words in the grant of all tolls &c. and in consideration of the reserved annual rent to the crown, the lords have a right to thorough toll, and if they may legally distrain or bring actions against any person who shall refuse payment thereof; or if the grant is not full enough to invest them with this right, how far will prescription avail?

N. B. The lords do not repair any bridges, amend any of the streets of Harbrough, or any highways lying in or near the same, or do any act whereby any benefit may accrue to the king's subjects as a recompence for the payment of the thorough toll.

A. I think the words in the grant would be sufficient to pass this toll, if it were such as the law would allow of, which I think is not. Toll cannot be legally taken for passing through an highway, unless the person receiving it is bound to repair some part of the highway, or a bridge, or to do some other act beneficial to the public. Altho' the opinion of Sir Matthew Hale is to the contrary, yet I take it that the law will not allow of such a toll as this under the circumstances of this case, there being many authorities against it. If the cattle pass through any part of the manor that is not a public highway, then indeed the toll might be lawfully taken, or if denied when demanded, a distress may be legally taken for the same.

The lords have immemorially been paid toll for all cattle, &c. sold by foreigners at the fairs or markets, and for pickage and stallage at those times.

The

The principal inhabitants have advertised a new meeting to be annually held for the sale of horses and cattle; against the consent of the said lords, at which new meeting many horses, &c. have been bought and sold toll free to the detriment of the said lords.

QUERY II.

Have the said principal inhabitants any right to advertize and hold such new meetings without the consent of the said lords, and if they have not, what method is most advisable for the lords to take to put a stop to the holding of any for the future. And have the lords a right to demand toll for what is vended at these new meetings held on any other than the market day?

A. I think the lords would be entitled to the same toll if it were held on a market day, as they usually have at other markets, but as it is not held on such day, it is plain they are not entitled to toll. I think the lords may maintain an action upon the case against the promoters of this new meeting, and such action seems to be their best remedy, as most of the precedents make the taking toll a necessary ingredient for a quo warranto information, tho' notwithstanding some authorities, I incline to think the court of king's bench would, (if affidavits were very clear in charging the defendants) grant an information in a case of this kind; for a fair is a franchise that ought not to be holden without a title thereto, by grant or prescription (which last supposes a grant), and the holding it unlawfully is an usurpation upon the crown (tho' not so great a one when toll is not taken) and ought therefore to be punished at the suit of the crown.

N. B. The lords would willingly have consented to the holding these new meetings if the inhabitants would

would have agreed to have appointed them on any Tuesday, on account of their being, on that day, entitled to the tolls, but this was refused.

The farmers and resciantes of the manors, being tenants in ancient demesne, hold themselves exempt from the payment of the tolls, and buy and sell cattle (without paying any) which are not depastured within the said manors, but are driven to other lordships which are not ancient demesne.

QUERY III.

If such tenants of ancient demesne extend their exemption, what remedy have the lords to compel the payment of the tolls?

A. I am of opinion that these tenants are only entitled to an exemption for such things as come from, or are to be used upon, their lands held in ancient demesne, and for things bought for the necessary sustentation of their families, but not for merchandises, or for the product of other lands. I think a distress is in most cases the best method of recovering toll, but in the particular case of these tenants I think it would be very improper, because at the time of the sale, it will be very difficult to distinguish between the stock coming from, or intended for, the demesne lands and their other stock, and therefore an action is the only safe method that can be taken against them for recovering the toll if refused, and I incline to think that a special action upon the case will lie. But however, *Indebitalis assumpsit*, will I think certainly lie upon the implied promise in law, and so is the opinion of the Reporter in Lev. 400, and the same hath been so determined in actions for tolls.

G. Hill, 20th March, 1755.

HARBOROUGH.

53

LOYALTY.

In 1803 the loyal town of Harborough formed a respectable corps of Volunteers, and offered their services in defence of their most gracious Sovereign and Happy Constitution against foreign or domestic enemies; and they had the honour of being informed by his Grace the Duke of Rutland, the lord lieutenant of the county, that his Majesty had accepted of their offer, and was pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Officers:

WM FRENCH MAJOR, Esq. Commandant.

P. O. ADAMS, Esq. Captain.

W. ATKINS, and C. HEYGATE, Lieutenants.

T. GREEN, and JOHN CHATER, Ensigns.

FIRST COMPANY, CAPTAIN MAJOR.

Major, W. F. esq. Commandant.

Atkins, Wm. Lieutenant.

Green, Thomas, Ensign.

Birch, Wm. Serjeant.

Bull, Thomas, jun. Serjeant.

Whiteman, Thomas, victualler, Corporal.

Wright, Wm. Corporal.

Brookes, Joseph, pioneer Green, J. double drum.

Kitchen, Sam. drummer Bale, Joseph, fifer

Yeomans, Wm. ditto Hill, John, triangle

PRIVATES.

Bayley John

Burdett, John

Burdett, Thomas

Birch, Wm. junior

Burdett, Wm.

Bullock, Thomas

Branston, Thomas

Carter, John

Cotton John

Cunningham, Peter

Conquest, Joseph

Clark, Thomas

Clifton, Wm.	Nuttall, John
Cohen, James	Nayler, Joshua
Chater, Wm.	Neale Wm.
Davenport —	Neale, Thomas
Dexter, Edward	Neale, John
Foster, Job	Platt, John
Freshwater, John	Pain, Richard
Foster, John	Pain Jacob
Frost John	Reasby, Edward
Goward, Thomas	Riddington, Benjamin
Gee, George	Scott, Joseph
Goodman, Thomas	Stiles, Charles
Green, Thomas Clark	Smith, Wm.
Glover, James	Sharp, Wm.
Goodman, Wm.	Sharman, Robert
Hurlbut, Stephen	Sheppard, Robert
Hallick, Robert	Smart, James
Harrod, Wm.	Singleton, Wm.
Hefford, Stephen	Stanton Samuel
Jelly James	Thompson, Wm. jun.
March, Thomas	Tanley, Thomas
Moore, Matthew	Taylor, Richard
Morgan, James	Thomas I. E.
Martin, Wm.	Underwood, John

SECOND COMPANY, CAPTAIN ADAMS.

Adams, Poyntz Owsley, esq. Captain.

Heygate, Charles, Lieutenant.

Chater, John, Ensign.

Hames, Caleb—Cooper, Richard—Lynnel, Sam.
Serjeants.

Burdett, David—Brookes, John—Thompson, W.
sen. Corporals.

Line, Stephen, pioneer. Carter, Christ. drummer.
Loseby, Joseph ditto. Barwell, Thomas, fifer.
Green, Thomas, ditto.

P R I V A T E S.

Atkins, Wm.	Hill, Wm.
Barwell, Wm.	Hill Joseph
Berry Jonathan	Hurley, Thomas
Birtles, John	Hallick, James
Brookes, Richard	Inlehern, John
Burdett, John	Jones Thomas
Burton, Wm.	Lamberd, John
Barwell, Wm.	Morley James
Burton, John	Pain, Thomas
Buswell, John	Platt, Wm.
Blackwell, John	Painter, Richard
Bates, Thomas	Pulford Matthew
Booth, John	Runham, Wm.
Buszard, John	Rutledge, Charles
Childs, Richard	Ruffell, Edward
Corrall, Christopher	Ruffell, John
Clark, Wm.	Smith, Wm.
Calrke John	Smith, Wm. woolcomber
Cooke, Thomas	Sedgeley, Edward
Clipsham, Dennis	Stableford, Wm.
Cooper Thomas	Smith, John
Cort, Thomas	Tompfon, Wm.
Dunmore, John	Trafler, Thomas
Deacon, Jonathan	Todd, James
Deacon, John	Turner Samuel
Fisher, Joseph	Waterfield, Thomas
Green, Wm.	Waddington, Wm.
Garlick, John	Willford, Joseph
Harris, John	Ward, John
Hurlbut, John	Wymant, Robert
Holloway, Wm.	

☞ The abovementioned went on permanent duty to Melton
in 1804 ; and again to Daventry in 1805.

SUBSCRIBERS

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION

For the Harbrough Volunteer Infantry.

W. F. MAJOR, Esq. 100 Guineas, and
personal service.

J. P. Hungerford, esq. 50l.

Mr. Inkerfole, 52l. 10s.

P. O. Adams, esq. 21l. and personal service.

H. Coleman, esq. 21l.

Mr. Tobias Green, 21l.

Mr. Richard How, 21l.

Mrs. Shuttleworth, sen. 21l.

Mr. H. Shuttleworth, 21l.

Mr. C. Allen, Mr. Beadmore, Mr. Bull, senior,
Mr. T. Dawson, Mr. Garner, Miss Major,
Mr. N. Shuttleworth, Rev. E. Vardy, and
Mr. John Wright, 10 guineas each.

Mr. R. B. Heygate, 7 guineas.

Mr. Andrews, Mr. J. Ashton, Mr. J. Chater,
Mr. Docker, Mr. J. Fox, Mr. Gurden, Mr.
H. Goddard, Mr. J. Goddard, Mr. Lefevre,
Hon. Mrs. Mapletost, Mr. Nunneley, Mr.
Rouse, Mr. Rowlatt, Mr. Wm. Sprigg, Mr.
Wartnaby, sen. and Mrs. Walker, 5l. 5s. each

Mr. James Goodman, 5l.

Messrs. R. Bosworth, T. Blount, W. Hind, Sta-
bleford, Saddington, and J. and W. Slater,
3 guineas each.

Messrs. Allen, E. Chater, Timson, Holloway,
Mutton, and Pulford, 2 guineas each

Mrs. French, Mrs. Goodwin, Rev. Mr. Gill,
Miss Johnson, Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Rat-
ten, 2 guineas each.

Gilbert

Mr. T. Gilbert, 1l 11s 6d.

Messrs. Berry, Wm. Clark, J. Hopkins, Hewitt, Samuel, T. Smith, Taylor, P. Berry, T. Clark, Chapman, Cort, B. Chater, W. Eagle, D. French, T. Knight, J. Saddington, Sheppard and Tebbatt, 10s 6d each.

Mr. Barwell, 5s.

Total amount, 585l 10s.

Several other handsome subscriptions were raised for the same purpose, but their amount I cannot learn.

Our Volunteers speak very highly of their Officers, recollecting, no doubt, among other matters, the entertainments of which they have partook at their expence, when wit and wine went hand in hand.

“ The turnpike road to people's hearts we find,
Lies through their guts, or I mistake mankind. ”

At these feasts many apposite toasts were drank with enthusiasm, among which are the following :

The fountain and source of all military service THE KING
with 3 times 3 cheers.

Queen and Family.

Duke of York and Army of Britain.

Colonel Keck, and Leicestershire yeomanry.

May the result of our exertions be either victory or death,
3 times 3.

Captain Commandant, Mr. Major, ditto.

Miss Major, ditto.

Mr. Hungerford.

Officers belonging to Harborough infantry, 3 times 3.

Lord Harborough.

Mr. Adams, 3 times 3.

May the Volunteers of Harborough have the Wisdom of Solomon, the strength of Sampson, and the spirit of a Game Cock.

THE BOWLING GREEN,

Which is the only public place of amusement we have, is delightfully situated at the west end of the town, in the midst of a garden which is kept scrupulously neat: an elegant tea room is erected near the Green, the prospect from which can scarcely be exceeded; in the vale below, the river Welland winds it's way through beautiful meadows; beyond, the ground rises with a gradual ascent covered with green enclosures and verdant pastures, interspersed with tall trees; on the summit of the hill the view is finished by the steeples of Oxendon and Farndon, which are visible a prodigious way from the east, and remind me of what Charles II. said of the church of Harrow on the hill, "That it was God's visible church on earth."

This monarch was very fond of the diversion of bowling; it is recorded that as he was playing in a set wherein John Wilmot earl of Rochester was one of his antagonists, he played a bowl so near the jack that he called out "My soul to a horse and nobody beats that; to which the earl very gravely replied "If your majesty will be pleased to lay odds I will take it."

This piece of ground measures 97 yards by 55; the bowling green, 52 yards by 40; the whole containing 1A. 0R. 16P. of rich land, and is allowed to be one of the best bowling greens in the united kingdom.

It is rented by Mr. Walkden, at the George inn, and has been engaged, for several years last past, by the Gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, solely for their use and amusement; but, I have lately heard that some of our tip-top tradesmen begin to be admitted!

THE

N U I S A N C E S.

THE GUARD HOUSE.

Is very near to the church and school, built for the purpose of confining deserters and disorderly people until they can be examined by a justice.

Surely a more proper place for it might be found; were it removed, Harborough might boast of having as good a market place, in proportion, as any town in the united kingdom. Had the late Mr. Howard inspected this nuisance, he would, very probably, have remarked that it is the most ill-contrived place he ever saw, enough to breed the plague, which is a highly putrid fever which many believed to originate in Egypt, from the sun's raising pestilential vapours from the mud of the Nile, when that river retired from it's bed, but Savary who lived some time in that nation clearly invalidates this notion; according to him it never originates in Egypt, unless after a famine, it being always brought to it's seaports from Smyrna or Constantinople, which cities may be looked upon as the foci of it, but what is extraordinary the winter months put an end to it in these cities and the summer months in Egypt, for if brought here in June, July or August, it will not spread, and if it have spread before that time, these months stop it entirely.

Were these nations inhabited by an enlightened people, it is probable that an entire stop might be put to it, but as the Turks are fatalists, they neither take any pains to prevent it's approach, nor to shun it after it has approached.

The reason of it's renovation, according to the above author, is owing to the Jews, who, when the heads of a family die of it, purchase at a low price their
their

their cloaths and furniture, which they lock up until it is extinct, and then resell them at a high price; yet so stupid are the Mahometans that this murderous custom goes unpunished and unregarded.

The Europeans escape it when raging; by touching nothing that is brought them but what is dropped into water; excepting bread, which will not communicate the infection. There is an adage in medicine that what will cure will prevent; perhaps also what will prevent may cure, and it would be worth while to try what frequent immersion in cold water, and remaining long in it would do in this infernal sickness, living chiefly on bread.

It should be noted also that the Europeans during it's continuance, keep themselves locked up in their houses and set open their windows.

Among the reasons that Erasmus gives why the English were so subject to the plague is the following, "Their floors are usually made of clay, covered with rushes, that grow in the fens, which are so slightly removed now and then, that the lower part remains sometimes for twenty years together; and in it a collection of spittle, vomit, urine of dogs and men, scraps of fish and other filthiness not to be named, hence, upon change of weather, a vapour is exhaled very pernicious to the human body, and salt fish is the common, and favourite, food of the poor."

This nuisance has been erected about forty years, and no air enters but through a small grate in the door. At the farther end of the building is a necessary convenience; and, to add to the prisoner's distress, there is another dirt under the very stairs of the school, facing the grate of the prison, a very few feet distant, through which the poor unhappy wretches draw the noxious air!

I have

I have perused several accounts and pictures of the Black Hole at Calcutta, which may serve for a description of this.

Near the east end of this prison is a pair of stocks, and, to finish the whole, heaps of dung are frequently permitted to be laid, on the very spot.

It is a matter of wonder that these nuisances are suffered to remain, being a few yards only from the church; and it is a matter of no less surprize that the little paltry buildings, adjoining our very Sanctuary are connived at; nay, there is even a coal-house on the north side of the steeple in the manner of a lean-to!

On the bridge are placed two hydra-headed obstacles for preventing carriages passing over it in the time of low water: they certainly do answer That purpose, but have also the bad property of affrighting horses, and putting their riders in bodily fear, for I have seen many instances of it in our rosy-faced farmers, spurring their proud coursers, in vain, to pass the bridge, on their returning home from market, "inspired with wine or viler liquors." Surely these obstacles might be converted into more familiar objects, such as a gate, &c.

On the foot path of the pleasantest walk, near the town, on the road to Kettering, the posts and rails erected thereon, are so placed that, to use the language of the Psalmist, "those who have eaten and worshipped" have no chance of entering, but must walk on the highway, — although they be choaked with dust.

THE

THE SCHOOL

Was founded and endowed, in 1614, by Mr. Smith, who, according to Burton, was born here, and was the son of a poor tailor, and at the age of 15 years came to London, and was in the service of the under-chamberlain of the city, at whose decease he succeeded, and got a good estate. His first benefaction of 10l. was sent to Harborough, to be distributed among the poor of the five neighbouring parishes, as a compensation for the corn he had gleaned out of those several fields when a poor boy. He next paid to the chamber of London, 750l. for the yearly payment, for ever, the sum of 46l 13s 4d yearly for the lecturer, schoolmaster, &c. and among other matters he insists upon six bibles, every year, immediately before Easter, being distributed by the Minister and Schoolmaster to six poor children. The school-room measures 36 feet by 17, over which are several little paltry apartments for the schoolmaster's use. The ground floor was laid with large plank stones, but none now remain! From the ground to the top of the turret is about 35 feet, which turret has been ornamented with a very neat copper ball gilt, and rich double cross gilt, both of which have been lately re-gilt, and dazzle the eyes of all beholders! The ball is 14 inches and a half in diameter, and will hold 6 gals. and 3 quarts, wine measure, and the cross weighs 15 pounds.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

1614. John Orpin, clerk.

1629. John Horne, clerk.

"May 25, 1650. By virtue of an order of parliament, the yearly sum of 30l. shall be paid out of the rectory of Whittwicke, Leicestershire, reserved

reserved to the lord Beaumont, and from him fequeftered for increafe of the maintenance of the master of the free school, his present maintenance being but 13l a year.

- 1693. Thomas Heyrick.
- 1694. Robert Atkins, B. A.
- 1736. John Adams, clerk.
- 1752. George Periam, clerk.
- 1780. William Harrod, Printer.
- 1806. Wm. Wright.

CIVIL WARS.

When civil dudgeon first grew high,
 And men fell out they knew not why;
 When hard words, jealousies and fears
 Set folks together by the ears,
 And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
 For dame religion as for punk;
 Whose honesty they all durst swear for,
 Tho' not a man of them knew wherefore;
 When gospel-trumpeter, surrounded
 With long-eared rout to battle sounded,
 And pulpit-drum, ecclesiastick,
 Was beat with fist instead of a stick;
 Then did Sir Knight abandon dwelling,
 And out he rode a colonelling. — HVD.

The following is extracted from a Pamphlet intituled "A great Fight at Harborough, betwixt the Presbyterians and Independants in 1647."

"Sir, during the time of the divisions in the South betwixt the city and army, there arose great differences in this county, especially at this town. Upon Tuesday the 3d of August 1647, a great mob gathered together at the Crown inn, where many strong arguments were held, some approving of the late engagement of Poyntz and Massie, others detesting the same, saying they would live

live and die with his excellency sir Thomas Fairfax, at which the Presbyterians began to tremble, and showed themselves with most inveterate colours, and many vehement blows ensued, and they who declared for the aforesaid generals immediately retired to the adjacent windmill, where was a very hot encounter, some crying out that they would live and die for the true worship and discipline of Presbytery; others saying they would spend their dearest blood for the divine worship of Independency; insomuch so, that, at the last, it became so hot, the Presbyterians began to practise the moving motion, but could not, by reason of the close pursuit; whereupon they immediately threw down their arms, viz. swords, clubs, &c. crying peccavi for the former engagement, protesting never to do the like again.

Some were wounded, and two or three slain: after the fight was ended the wounded were attended by my cousin Blague, the surgeon.

Harboro' Aug. 6th 1647.

THO. BLAGUE."

" True News from Harborough, declaring how the earl of Stamford met with prince Rupert as he was plundering the said town, and taking away their horses, with other insufferable oppressions; also how the said earl fell upon them, killed some, took others prisoners, and prince Rupert himself escaped very narrowly. 1642.

Prince Rupert, second son to lady Elizabeth, the king's only sister, after plundering many towns, at last came to Harborough with 18 hundred horse, and a small number of foot, and fell upon them, plundering of their houses, taking away their arms, seizing upon their horses, throwing their hay about, and trampling it under foot with their horses, &c. the town not being able to make any resistance.

During

During this, the earl of Stamford received intelligence of this proceeding, he being upon a march only with 8 hundred horse, and knowing that prince Rupert would not venture if his strength were not answerable, he drew up his men into a small front, and with a loud voice declared the number of forces that accompanied prince Rupert, setting forth the earnest desire he had of assisting the people of Harborough, but was very loth to venture his small forces against so great odds, not knowing how to gain strength to suppress them, his forces being dispersed through the country for maintaining the peace of the kingdom: the earl however demanded whether they were willing to go on or retreat, telling them that if they did go on they must resolve to fight it out to the uttermost, and to stand against a double opposition. Notwithstanding these difficulties and dangers they, with a general shout cried On! on! which the earl perceiving, with a great deal of joy encouraged them, saying he would lead them on so long as he had either breath or one drop of blood in his veins.

Thus they marched forward, singing of psalms till they were within the sight of Harborough, and perceived the prince with all his forces marching out of the said town, with their prize of arms and horse, on which the earl made a stand under a wood side, which prevented his forces being seen by the prince; he then sent out a scout privately to the town, in which time the prince had recovered the bottom of the hill, where the earl had placed his men, excepting two troops which he had sent thro' the wood to come to the rear of the prince's troops, consequently to get between him and the town. When the prince saw himself so suddenly encompassed, he endeavoured to retreat again to the town,

but, finding there was no security, and seeing the earl press so hard upon him, and charge so hotly against him, the prince with his horse made up to the wood side, endeavouring to gain the wind, but was immediately prevented, and beaten back upon the river, by which his troops were disordered; for the other two troops of horse which the earl had sent to get between the prince's forces and the town, together with the inhabitants of the town on one side, and the earl, with his troops, on the other, pursued them so closely, that most of the prince's foot were forced to take the river; thirty were slain, many prisoners were taken, and the prince himself forced to fly and leave his rich prize behind him.

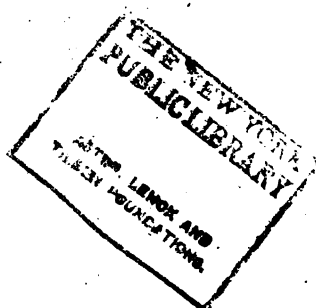
The victory being thus obtained, they marched back again into the town, where they were joyfully entertained by the inhabitants, bringing back with them the pillage also which the prince's forces had taken from them. There is a troop of horse quartered there, for the future security of the town against other such attempts of the cavaliers. The town is now in a good posture of defence, being a rich town for trading, and well affected to the government, the defence of the protestant religion, and the liberty of the subject! I rest, your friend to be commanded, ANDREW CHAPMAN.

Harborough, Sept. 14.

The above is extracted from a quarto pamphlet, printed at London, for J. Upton, Sep. 17, 1742.

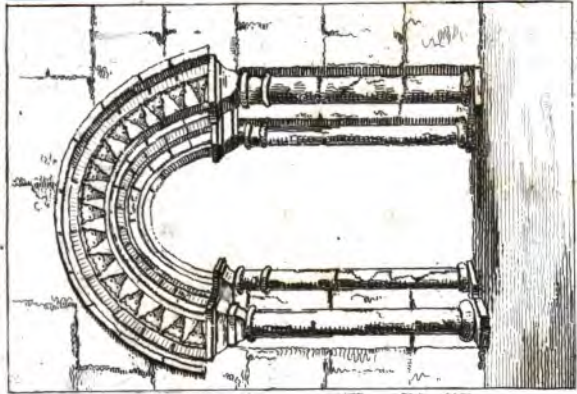
What a glorious day this, for our Volunteers, to share in such a Victory!

ST. MARY





Engraven del. June 22. 1794.



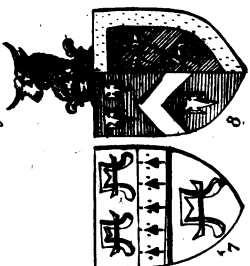
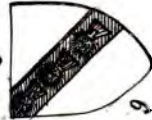
Cook sc.



Fig. 6. In the Church Yard. p. 483.



Schuchb. del.



18. s. B.



s. F. s. In.

ST. MARY IN ARDEN.

The word, Arden, I take it, to be a contraction of the Greek word, Ardenna, signifying a Wood; there is a forest of this name in Warwickshire, and another in Germany, 500 miles long.

This parish is remarkable for it's being situated, not only in two townships, Market Harborough, (or rather perhaps Great Bowden), and Little Bowden, in two distinct manors; but also in two counties, Leicestershire and Northampton; and what adds to the singularity is, that, with respect to situation, it is in two dioceses, Lincoln and Peterborough, but is nevertheless under the jurisdiction of the see of Lincoln.

A part of this parish lies intermixed in the village of Little Bowden: it consists of about 29 houses and a part of a house. The houses belonging to St. Mary's are not all of them contiguous to each other, but are dispersed through the whole village.

The land belonging to this parish, about 466 A.

St. Nicholas and St. Mary are united in regard the poor, but the inhabitants of the latter pay no dues to the church. Oxendon Parva is a hamlet belonging to Little Bowden.

THE CHURCH OF ST MARY.

Stands about half a mile from Harborough; the ancient one was blown down in 1662, and lay in ruins at least 30 years. It had a steeple, a spire, which fell on the roof and demolished the whole fabric, except the south porch, which still remains. The present structure was built in 1693, and measures 43 feet by 18 and it's height 22 feet, and is enlightend by six windows, some of which are glazed,

zed, and some are not ; those, however, which are not glazed have wooden shutters, and cast a " dim religious light " indeed.

Here is no steeple, turret or cupola ; the porch on the south side remains in it's original state as part of the old fabric, which was built about 1066.

In 1614, the church of St. Mary and chapel of Harborough were regularly united, as appears by the following authentic instrument, copied from the old register.

WILLIAM, bishop of Lincoln, to all whom it may concern. Whereas the inhabitants of Harborough having petitioned the archbishop of Canterbury that the above churches might be united, for avoiding numerous inconveniencies, and that the preacher at the chapel might serve both. We therefore having duly considered of the same, do consent to the said union. And we do ordain and appoint the preacher of the said chapel for ever hereafter to officiate the said cures, and to have the stipends and other profits belonging to them. And we ordain and appoint that from henceforth divine service shall be celebrated, sacraments administered, marriages solemnized, and sermons preached in the said chapel. And our desire is that the said church of St. Mary shall not be utterly neglected, and give straight charge to the minister that upon the first Wednesday or Friday in every month, and every second Sunday in each quarter of a year, he shall say the usual service in the said church of St. Mary ; and upon four Sundays of the year continually, besides those days above specified, namely, one Sunday in every quarter of a year he shall, by himself, or some other preacher lawfully authorized, make a sermon, and celebrate a communion, without fail, giving warning thereof to the assembly in Harborough

ST. MARY, IN ARDEN. 69

rough chapel, in the time of divine service, upon the Sunday next before such Sunday appointed for the celebration of divine service in the said church of St. Mary. And we do expressly forbid all marriages henceforth to be made or solemnized in the said church of St. Mary under any colour or authority whatsoever.

Given under our episcopal seal the 25th day of March 1613.

Notwithstanding this express prohibition of marriages, it appears from the register that they were again celebrated here in 1701; and so continued till the act was passed for preventing clandestine marriages in 1753.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

In St. Mary's Church.

	died	aged
Wm. How, grocer,	1781	70
Anne, his wife,	73	56
Mary, wife of Richard How,	89	30
Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Walker,	86	65
John, her eldest son,	88	38
Wm. Walker, mason,	92	77
Wm. Timson,	82	59
John Holmes, gent.	69	65
Mary, wife of John Rice,	70	32
Mary, relict of John Holmes,	84	81
John Harper,	1693	60
Elizabeth, his wife,	1715	80
John, their son,	30	60
Catherine, wife of John Harper,	38	25
John Harper,	52	42
Conniers Hatton esq.	13	39
Tho. Hurst, gen.	16	
Sam. Oliver, gen.	20	30
Alicia, his mother,	20	56
Alicia, uxor Richardi Walker,	23	35
Samuel Oliver, sen. pharmace.	27	64
	Henry	

	died	aged
Henry Heyricke,	1725	39
Joanna, wife of Chr. Jackson of Duddington, gent.	29	74
Joanna, relict of Mr. Thomas Goodwin,	50	59
Berkeley Strete, esq.	27	
Berkeley, his youngest son,	41	
Anne, wife of Thomas Farrer, M. D.	32	
Anne, their daughter,	41	
Harriot, wife of Richard Farrer, gent.	42	30
Thomas Farrer, sen. M. D.	49	80
Richard Farrer, gent.	72	73
Jane, his second wife,	72	53

Her death was occasioned by the wounds and violent contusions she received by the horses taking fright and running away with her carriage, dragging it a considerable distance after it was overturned, on Saturday, May 16, 1772.

Anne Peach,	41	19
Ri. Parry, D. D. minister of this parish 26 years,	80	58
Isaac Bayley, gent. 17 years clerk of the peace for Rutland,	86	43

ON ALTAR TOMBS—CHURCH YARD.

Henry Symcoke,	1657	
Thomas Moore, gent.	1686	
Jacobus Hill, Medicus Licentiatuſ,	95	31
Uxor,	1731	7
Anna, uxor Petri Dowley, de Lutterworth,	1707	32
Jacobus Hill, chir.	07	29
Thomas Launder,	1688	42

This was the father of Eleanor Sollers, the old hostess of the Swans inn.

Mary, his wife,	1721	76
Joseph Launder,	1658	
Eleanor, his wife, (died one day.)		
George Sollers, sen.	1736	74
Eleanor Sollers,	68	190
John Timson,	70	80
Frances, his wife, daughter of George and Eleanor Sollers,	68	76
John Benton,	89	64
		Deborah

ST. MARY IN ARDEN.

71

	died	aged
Deborah, wife of J. Benton, - - -	1796	68
Holmes Timfon, - - -	76	75
Mary, his wife, - - -	95	87
Rev. Robt. Atkins, - - -	36	70
Richard Walker, gent. - - -	51	52
David Kidney, - - -	50	64
David, his son, - - -	70	33
Benjamin Kite, - - -	47	42
Rev. Christopher Hatton Walker, - - -	79	48
Two sons and two daughters of the rev. Richard Farrer, and Jane, his wife, who died in	1801	50
Wm. Wartnaby. gent. - - -	1800	77
John Hartshorn, - - -	1686	
Mary his wife, - - -	1673	
Ruth, wife of John Bown, London, - - -	1788	44
Daniel Bayes, gent. - - -	62	79
Elizabeth, his second wife, - - -	65	83
Martha, first wife of Daniel Bayes, gent. - - -	16	
Daniel, their son, - - -	32	25
Martha, their daughter, - - -	33	20
Anthony Compere, - - -	94	69
Jane, his wife, - - -	79	50
Thomas Packwood, - - -	79	49
Elizabeth, daughter of the rev. Mr. Packwood, - - -	61	21
Thomas Ratten, grocer, - - -	97	74

ON UPRIGHT STONES.

Philip Blifs, gent. - - -	14	57
Samuel Roule, draper, - - -	75	70
Sufannah, his wife, - - -	93	86
Samuel, their eldest son, - - -	77	44
John Goodhall, gent. - - -	77	53
Samuel Turner, painter, born at a lone house in Harrington, his occupation a shepherd; his amusements were the beautiful scenes of nature; his retirements the study of surveying, dialling, engraving, &c. He removed to Harborough, and changed the cottage for the shop, and the crook for the pencil. His works will shew his abilities.		
Joseph Inkerfole, - - -	79	67
Elizabeth, his wife, - - -	82	60
	Sufannah	

Sufannah Wells, cook at the Swans, 41 years,	died 1774	aged 59
Robertus Johnson,	1635	
Edwardus Awstin,	42	
Alice, wife of Wm. Healey,	72	
Giles Healey, gent.	83	
Edwardus Lamb,	76	
Marg. Palmer, and Sarah King her eldest daughter,	80	71
Richard Bucknell, esq.	85	63
Robert Gidley,	88	
Richard Smalesman,	98	
Gulielmus Mar Kes,	1703	22
Rev. J. Ashton,	39	63
Joan Pyke, widdo,	20	74
Mary, first wife of Thomas Coleman,	10	91
Peter Shuter, sen.	1713	84
Peter Shuter, jun. draper,	13	45
Robert Brice Shuter, gent.	44	48
John Atkins, interred at Islington,	1803	58
Elizabeth, his wife,	01	51
Charles Allen,	04	59
Lebbeus Lewin, farrier,	1796	80
Sarah, wife of Matthew Chater,	1803	39
John Tew,	1788	54
Thomas Goodwin, gent.	1799	80
Edward Morris,	93	55
John Clark, victualler,	92	54
Elizabeth, his wife,	1804	72

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour ; what
 though we wade in wealth, or foar in vain,
 Earth's highest station ends in " Here he lieth,
 and " dust to dust " concludes the noblest song.

Joseph Ridings,	1793	85
Hannah, his wife,	95	90
John Waterfield,	1802	64
Martha, his first wife,	1781	39
Sarah, his second wife,	89	44
Sarah, his third wife,	94	47
John Sturges,	1804	69

ST. MARY IN ARDEN 73

William Hubbard, gardener, — died aged 1786 63

He bequeathed, (at the decease of his wife) to the Singers of Harborough, for the time being, for ever, the sum of One Guinea, yearly, on condition of their singing over his grave, every Easter eve, the EASTER HYMN, the said guinea to be paid out of the rent of a house now in the tenure of Mr. Clark, painter, &c.

In case the singers should neglect complying with the donor's desire, the said legacy is to be applied to purchasing shoes for widows.

Ann, first wife of Wm. Hubbard,	1779	60
Elizabeth, his second wife, —	1806	
Joseph Inkerfole, — —	1779	60
Elizabeth, his wife, — —	82	60
Mary, wife of Tobias Green, — —	1783	27
Wm. Sheppard, — —	93	52
Sarah, his wife, — —	86	46
Thomas Sheppard, — —	1804	32
Mary, wife of Wm. Sheppard, — —	02	36
Mary, wife of Isaac Beeby, — —	1785	28
Ruth, wife of George Stableford, — —	1804	44
Thomas Burch, carpenter, — —	1767	77
Anne Ratten, — —	80	70
Anne, wife of Caleb Ratten, — —	62	80
John Birch, brazier, — —	90	60
Elizabeth Burch, his daughter, — —	1802	29
John Burch, joiner, — —	1786	46
Sarah, his wife, — —	77	27
Barbara, wife of Thomas Burch, — —	75	49
Thomas Butcher, — —	80	59
John Glover, — —	76	39
Wm. Glover, — —	85	46
Frances Goodwin, — —	89	72
Rachel, wife of Wm. Goodwin, — —	78	87
Thomas Ward, brazier, — —	70	48
Sarah, wife of Dennis Clipsham, — —	79	30
Rev. Wm. Tichborne, — —	70	34
Ann, his wife, — —	86	51
Margaret, wife of Wm. Burbidge, — —	81	27
Wm. Glover, — —	86	73

	died	aged
Mary, wife of Wm. Glover,	1779	73
Mary Parker,	1800	76
Jane, wife of Steward Stevenson,	04	83
Holmes Timfon,	00	63
John Walker, late of Tilbrook,	03	61
Christian, wife of David Manley,	01	34
Thomas Hallick,	00	80
Mary, his wife,	1776	58
Rebecca Whiteman,	1801	22
Richard Whiteman,	1786	37
Thomas Oram,	69	40
Sufannah, wife of George Herbert,	65	34
Hannah, his second wife,	1806	69
Moses Berry, (Bell inn)	1777	49
Wm. Jimfon, (Saracen's head)	1804	57
David Ofwin,	1775	54
Elizabeth, his wife,	92	67
Joseph Letts,	1804	66
Joseph Thornton,	1786	74
Mary, his wife,	80	65
George Herbert,	1805	71
Elizabeth Harding,	1796	64
Benjamin Pridmore,	68	68
Mary, his wife,	84	74
John Astell, (post office)	71	61
Ann, his wife,	93	83
Edward Poole,	95	73
Martha, wife of Jonathan Katterus,	86	44
Martha, his second wife,	1802	59
Francois Bernard, (a French emigrant,) a native of		
Portiers,	1799	30
John Ashton, jun.	1803	43
Ambrose Platt, (flater)	00	75
Elizabeth, his wife,	1790	63
John Hurlbutt,	1805	60
Joseph Katterns,	1780	73
Elizabeth, his wife,	64	56
Francis Brown, tailor,	84	57

[For a Continuation, see the Appendix.]

The

ST. MARY IN ARDEN. 75

The following is intended for my late worthy
PARENTS;

WILLIAM HARROD,

PRINTER,

AND, FOR MANY YEARS,

Master of the Grammar School,

IN HARBOROUGH,

Died the 4th day of December, 1805,

AGED SEVENTY AND FIVE:

DEBORAH, HIS WIFE,

WHO IS PLACED OVER HIM,

Died August 27th, 1806, aged 83.

DEATH hath not deprived my Father of
the Love of his Wife; for, the very
same Earth which lay heavy upon him,
now lieth upon her.

Sic Eo, sic Ibis, sic Imus, Ibitis, Ibunt.

WILLIAM, THEIR ELDEST SON,

Penned this Memorial.

Ohe! Jam satis, the learned reader will probably say; others, perhaps, will think this obituary the most edifying part of the work, for, as Moore says,

The grave has eloquence, it's lectures teach
In silence louder than divines can preach.

Tell

Tell us, ye dead ! will none of you in pity
 To those you left behind disclose the secret ?
 O ! that some courteous ghost would blab it out,
 What 'tis you are, and we must shortly be.
 I've heard' that souls departed have sometimes
 Forewarned men of their death ; 'twas kindly done.
 To knock and give th' alarm. But what means
 This stinted charity ? 'tis but lame kindness
 That does it's work by halves. Why might you not
 Tell us what 'tis to die ? Do the strict laws
 Of your society forbid your speaking
 Upon a point so nice ? I'll ask no more ;
 Sullen, like lamps in sepulchres, your shine
 Enlightens but yourselves ; well — 'tis no matter ;
 A very little time will clear up all,
 And make us learn'd as you are, and as close. BLAIR.

In this cemetery are the remains of the late Mr. Smith, a baker of this place, who died 1801, aged 100, for whom there is no memorial. He spent much of his time on the banks of the Welland, and used to boast of his never losing a good fish, owing to the uncommon strength of his tackle, which brings to my memory the four following lines written by Dr. Kenrick, who, in order to correspond in vastness, when he imagines a giant diverting himself on the rugged declivity of an abrupt mountain, close to the sea shore, says,

His angle-rod made of a sturdy oak ;
 His line a cable, which no storm e'er broke !
 His hook he baited with a dragon's tail ;
 He sat upon a rock, and bobb'd for whale !

Some years ago the Welland was well stocked with pike, perch, chub, roach, dace, gudgeon, and eels, equal to any in the kingdom, but now, alas, not only the fish are choaked, but the river also ! for it's waters are shallow and so overgrown with rushes, as in most parts of it to be *instabilis tellus, innabilis unda*.

VICINITY:

VICINITY.

NASEBY FIGHT.

The two following original Letters are deemed curiosities, and were found in a wall nine feet thick on pulling down a house in palace yard Westminster, in 1754.

Indorsed — To the hon. Wm. Lenthall, esq speaker to the house of commons — Haste.

Honourable Sir,

This morning, by day break we marched out of Guilsbord after the enemy. After an hour's march we discovered their horse drawn up at Sibbertoft; an hour after their foot appeared; we were disposed into a battalia on both sides, and with mighty shouts expressed a hearty desire of fighting, and having received the word, which was, God our strength; theirs, Queen Mary; then both sides laboured for the hill and wind with equal advantage. Our forlorn hope gave back, and their right wing of horse fell upon our left with such gallantry that ours were immediately routed; about 1000 ran along with them, but such was the courage and diligence of the right wing backed with the foot, that they not only beat back the enemy from the train, but fell in with their foot, and after two hours dispute won all their field pieces, most of their baggage, mortar pieces, &c, and near 4000 prisoners, 600 slain, and many commanders of note; of ours not above 200. We have taken many officers, their standards, the king's waggon,
and

and many ladies. Tho' this come late be pleased
to accept it from your Honour's most humble
servants,

HAR. LEIGHTON.
THO. HERBERT.

Naseby, where the fight was,
June 14, 1645.

TO THE SAME.

Sir,

We marched yesterday after the king
who went before us from Daventry to Harborough.
Both armies engaged, and after three hours doubt-
ful fighting, at last routed his army, killed and took
about 5000, and many officers, and all his guns.
We pursued the enemy even to the fight of Leice-
ster whither the king fled.

Sir, this is none other than the hand of God. I
wish this action may beget thankfulness and humi-
lity in us. He that ventures his life for the liberty
of his country, I wish he trust God for the liberty
of his conscience, and you for the liberty he fights
for I as their helpmate

who is your most humble servant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Harborough, June 14, 1645.

This unhappy prince, Charles I. had the misfor-
tune to be bred up in high notions of prerogative,
which he thought it his duty to sustain, and lived
at a time when the spirit of the law was in opposi-
tion to the genius of the people; when governing
by old rules, instead of endeavouring to accomo-
date himself to the changes of the times, he fell in
the universal convulsion.

Let private men, who complain of the miseries of this life, only turn to the vicissitudes in that family, and learn to bless God, and be happy.

P A R A G R A P H S

From various Authors relating to this Battle, &c.

'Tis said that during the battle a commander of the king's knowing Cromwell, advanced briskly from the head of his troops, to exchange a single bullet with him, and was with equal bravery encountered by him, both sides forbearing to come in : till their pistols being discharged, the cavalier, with a slanting back blow of a broad sword, chanced to cut the ribbon that held Cromwell's surcoat, and with a draw threw it off his head ; and now, just as he was going to repeat his stroke, Cromwell's party came in and rescued him ; and one of them alighting, threw up his head piece into his saddle, which he hastily catching, clapped on the wrong way, and so bravely fought with it the rest of the day. This iron cap or head-piece, was covered with black velvet.

Skippon, one of Cromwell's officers, won the hearts of his soldiers by such speeches as these, Come my boys, my brave boys ! I will run the same hazard with you ; remember the cause is for God : come my honest brave boys ! let us pray heartily, and fight heartily, and God will bless us.

A sabre worn by the protector at Naseby, is in the possession of the earl of Fauconberg ; his head is engraven upon the blade, with this inscription, Oliver Cromwell, general for the English parliament, 1652 ; above it, Soli Deo glorior ; below it, Fide sed cui vide ; on the other side of the blade is
the

the same head and inscription as above, and a man on horseback with the inscriptions, *Spes mea est Deo* ; below it, *vincere aut mori*.

It is very extraordinary how this man Oliver, by unprecedented courage and conduct, raised himself from a private station to the sovereignty of these kingdoms. An instance of his subtilty I here copy from *Bankes's Life of Cromwell*.

Jerry White, the pious chaplain to the protector, carried his ambition so far, as to think of becoming son-in-law to his highness, by marrying his daughter the lady Frances, and won her affections ; this affair soon reached Oliver's ears, by means of one of his spies, and he ordered him to watch them narrowly. It was not long before the informer acquainted his highness, that the chaplain was then with the lady ; and upon hastening to his daughter's apartment, he discovered Jerry upon his knees, kissing her hand ; on which he hastily exclaimed, What is the meaning of this posture ? Jerry, with great presence of mind, replied, May it please your highness, I have a long time courted that young gentlewoman there, my lady's woman, and cannot prevail, I was therefore praying her ladyship to intercede for me. Oliver turning to the waiting woman said, What is the meaning of this ? he is my friend, and I expect you should treat him as such ; who desiring nothing more, replied, with a low courtesy, If Mr. White intends me that honour, I should not oppose him. Upon which Oliver said, We'll call Goodwin, this business shall be done before I go out of the room. Jerry could not retreat ; Goodwin came, and they were instantly married ; the bride at the same time receiving 500*l*. from the protector.

Barkstead,

Barkstead, being lieutenant of the tower, and a great confidant of Cromwell's, did, in the time of his illness, desire to know where he would be buried: to which the protector answered "where he had obtained the greatest victory and glory, and as nigh the spot as could be guessed, where the heat of the action was in Naseby field." At midnight, soon after his death, the body, being first embalmed and wrapt in a leaden coffin, and conveyed in a hearse to the said field, and interred in a grave nine feet deep, which was instantly filled up, and the green sod laid flat upon it, and the surplus mould clean removed. Soon after care was taken that the ground should be ploughed up, and sowed successively with corn.

Charles I. slept two or three nights at Daventry, previous to the battle of Naseby. One evening, about two hours after he had retired to rest, his attendants hearing an uncommon noise in his chamber went into it, where they found his majesty sitting up in bed, and much agitated, but nothing which could have produced the noise they fancied they heard. The king, in a trembling voice, enquired the cause of their alarm, and told them how much he had been agitated in a dream, by thinking he saw the apparition of lord Strafford, who, after upbraiding him with unkindness, told him, he was come to return him good for evil, and that he advised him by no means to fight the parliament army for in it was one he could never conquer by arms. Rupert rated the king out of his apprehensions, and a resolution was again taken to meet the enemy. The next night, however, the apparition appeared to him again, with looks of anger, assuring him, that would be the last advice he should be permitted to give him, but that if he kept his resolution

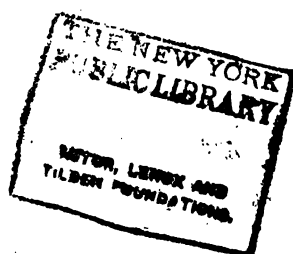
of fighting he was undone; however, on the 13th of June he determined to march northward the next day, they did so, but had not got far before the army under Fairfax was upon their rear. The king made a judicious disposition of his little force, but was beat by the intemperate pursuit of a part of the enemies left wing by prince Rupert. The king was often heard to say that he wished he had taken the warning, and not fought at Naseby.

When the king was at Southwell he went into the shop of one James Lee, a fanatical shoemaker, and desired to be measured for a pair of shoes. Lee had no sooner taken his majesty's foot into his hand, and eying him attentively, was suddenly seized with a panick and would not go on; the king pressed him to proceed, but Crispin absolutely refused, saying, he was the customer himself had been warned of in his sleep the night before, that he was doomed to destruction, and those would never thrive who worked for him. The king uttered an ejaculation expressive of his resignation to the will of providence, and retired to the palace.

In the king's flight from the fatal field of battle, he watered his horse at a spring in Tur-Langton field, which retains the name of King Charles' well.

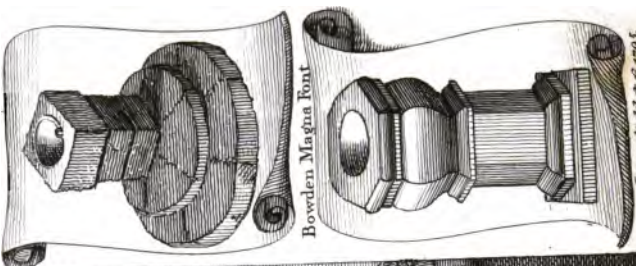
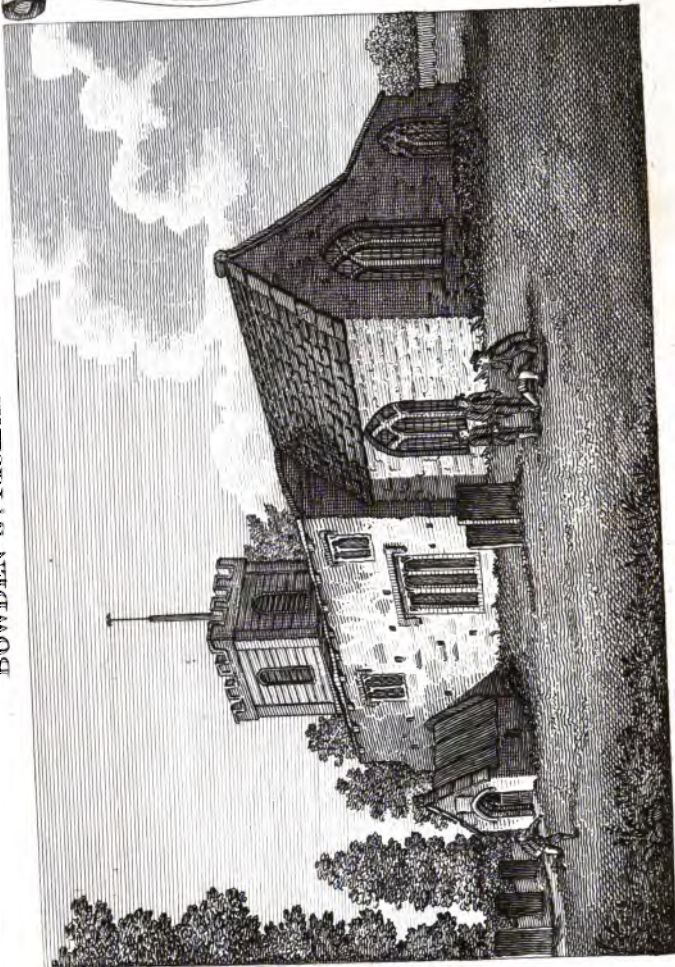
Oliver's soldiers, fiercely pursuing the routed royal army, killed, besides many men, at least one hundred women of genteel figure, (officers ladies) whose coaches were overturned in their hasty flight, particularly in the south part of Farndon field, the parliament horse galloping along, cutting and flashing (dam'em) with this sarcasm at every stroke, Remember Cornwall, you whores! sir Ralph Hopton, as they said, having used their women in Cornwall in the like manner.—Quis talia fando, &c.

LITTLE



BOWDEN ST NICHOLAS, S.E.

Bowden St Nicholas Font.



Bowden Magna Font

Engraved 1841. No. 1795.

LITTLE BOWDEN

Is a small village about half a mile from Harborough, through which lies the turnpike road to Kettering. It has a few good houses in it, the principal of which is the residence of Mr. Tayler.

In 1804 the church was pewed and floored in a very neat manner; a singer's gallery erected, and other improvements made. On the top of the steeple is placed a vane, resembling a candlestick holding a lighted candle, the flame of which seems agitated, and has a very pretty effect.

INSCRIPTIONS on MONUMENTS, &c.

IN THE CHURCH.

Rev. R. Wootton,	—	died in 1758 aged	58
Anne, his sister,	—		73 64
Sarah, his sister,	—		62 52
Mary, ditto,	—		84 78
Mary Jane Reynolds,	—	1801	17
Elizabeth, mother of the rev. T. Reynolds,	—		
rector of this parish,	—	1785	59
Storer, wife of the above rev. T. Reynolds,	—	88	37
Thomas, son of ditto,	—	1801	20

IN THE CHURCH YARD.

John Tayler, gent.	—	1783	50
Mary, his wife,	—	74	77
Thomas West, a descendant from the admiral	—		
of that name,	—	78	61
Frances, his wife,	—	81	68
Jane Iliffe,	—	96	77
John Iliffe,	—	1805	79

The two last mentioned are the late parents of Mrs. West, of this place, a lady well known in the literary world.

James Holmes, gent.	—	1793	57
Elizabeth, his wife,	—	93	52
Sarah, wife of John Flavell, greyhound,	—	1800	48
John Flavell, farmer, sen.	—	1797	58
Mary, his wife,	—	86	60
Thomas			

Thomas Flavell, shepherd,	died in 1805 aged	93
Mary, his wife,	02	79
Thomas Collins,	1797	62
Ann, his wife,	1805	61
Abraham Walter,	00	80
Frances, his wife,	1791	73
Joseph, son of Edward Reynolds, late of Lu- benham,	1805	30
Thomas Murden, 24 years clerk,	05	59
Thomas Flavell, jobber,	05	51
Thomas Clever,	1781	68
Sarah, his wife,	1802	88

GREAT BOWDEN

Is a considerable village, about a mile from Har-
borough, in which are several good houses, the
principal of which is inhabited by H. Shuttleworth
esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is
in very neat condition. Edward Vardy, curate.

There are several handsome monuments in this
church, particularly that erected to the memory of
the late

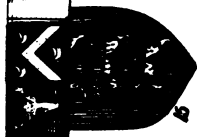
Henry Shuttleworth, esq. who	died in 1800 aged	76
Catharine, his wife,	1787	54
Mary, his second wife,	1806	52
James Rechford, gent.	1776	60
Henry Rowlatt,	1803	82
Hannah, his wife,		45
Thomas Buckby, sen.	1749	68
His son, captain Buckby,		

IN THE CHURCH YARD.

Peter Berry, baker,	1805	74
Francis Marvel, tailor,	1790	85
Mary, his wife,	71	59
Thomas Carter, bleacher,	1802	75
Mary, wife of Thomas Rowlatt,	1768	38
James Cort,	1802	71
Elizabeth, his wife,	1792	54
Daniel West, clerk 60 years,	87	90
Wm. Spriggs,	98	52

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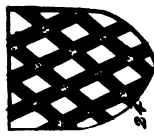
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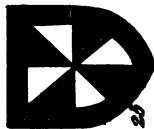
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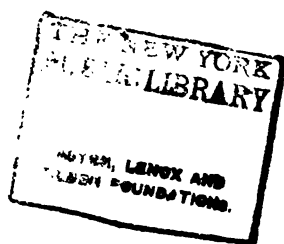
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32



MARSTON TRUSSELL.

In the church is the figure of a man, large as life, kneeling, with a book in his hand, on which monument is inscribed,

Marke Brewster, of the ironmongers' company, London, died at Moscow, 1612, and gave to this church 40l. to buy a great-bell, and to the poor 4l 10s.

When young he was a Russian pirate, by which he gained considerable property, and afterwards resided at Marston, and lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Ewin. An ambassador from Russia coming to reside in this country, by strict enquiry soon discovered his residence, and being apprehended was sent to Moscow, tried, condemned, and suffered the torture.

Thomas Sifney, M. A.	died in 1745 aged	41
Barwell Ewin, esq.	_____	98 72
Henry Barwell, esq.	_____	10 52
Sarah, his wife,	_____	19 52
Henry Barwell, esq.	_____	63 61
Arabella, his wife,	_____	97 88
Henry, their son,	_____	17
Thomas Reynolds, rector,	_____	40 69
Ann, his wife,	_____	28 49
Rev. Mr. Reynolds, rector of Scotter,	_____	70 51
Walter Hornby, rector,	_____	1692 68
Constance, his wife,	_____	91 82

CHURCH YARD.

John Reynolds, late of Leicester,	1796	41
Robert Swingler,	80	76
Richard Swingler,	63	56
George Clarke,	73	55
John Bullivant, rector,	1803	
Jane, his wife,	1806	
Matthew Randal,	1742	42
John Grant,	81	78
		Judd

Judd Randal,	—	—	1805	76
John Hopkins,	—	—	1784	51
Simon Buswell,	—	—	72	27
John West,	—	—	88	52
John West,	—	—	65	64
Thomas Chapman,	—	—	66	83

On or near the premises now occupied by Mr. Charles Buswell stood an ancient castle in which sir W. Trussell, earl of Oxford lived, from whom this town in part derives it's name. The moat which surrounded the castle is nearly the same as then; the castle was destroyed by fire in the time of the conflict between the Saxons and Danes.

On Cross Monday the same custom of giving loaves, &c. prevails here as at Farndon.

LUBBENHAM.

Is a considerable village, about two miles west of Harborough, through which the turnpike road from thence to Lutterworth. There but very few good houses in the place, the principal of which is occupied by Mr. Tobias Green, a very respectable grazier. The poor of this parish are poor indeed, and more numerous, in proportion, than in most places in England; and if the rich were not very rich indeed they could not be supported.

The old hall house is nearly demolished, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, and in the hall close adjoining the king's army threw up four entrenchments, E. W. N. S. in which they lay: the king slept at the old manor house, then occupied by a major Hawksworth, to whose memory, it is said, the large Derbyshire stone, rising 6 inches above the floor in the vestry was placed on which
there

there is no inscription. The south aisle is repaired at the expence of the estate in Thorpe Lubbenham, and is wholly occupied by one large seat, which belongs to that house. The large pew near the pulpit belongs to Papillon hall, (vulgarly called Pamp's hall) and was built by the Papillon family of good account in this kingdom, and a very ancient family, for we find Torildus de Papillon one of the witnesses to a deed of Wm. the conqueror.

Inscriptions in the Church.

John Wright, gent.	—	died in 1761	aged 75
John Wright, gent.	—	1807	77
John Barnes,	—		
Thomas Chapman,	—	82	83

THORPE LUBBENHAM.

The present lord of this manor is F. P. Stratford esq. of Lincoln's inn, who has built an excellent house on the estate, lately rented by Mr. Wafforne.

Inscriptions in the Church.

Thomas Durrad, gent,	—	1720	66
Wm. Langham,	—	66	35

In the Church Yard.

Thomas Eldridge,	—	82	61
Elizabeth Ingram (a maiden lady)	—	1803	63
Nathaniel Ingram,	—	1754	48
Wm. Waters,	—	74	75
John Swingle,	—	98	66
John Deacon,	—	1806	74
John Glover,	—	1797	32

BRAYBROOK.

BRAYBROOK,

Is a pleasant village, about two miles from Harborough, to which you seem half invited by an excellent road. There is no house of any account excepting that now occupied by the rev. Dr. Young, rector.

There are the remains of an ancient castle, which was occupied many years by Mr. Jon. Nethercoat, a very respectable family : it is now occupied by a Mr. Saunt, and belongs to Steward earl of Braybrook.

I am informed that a Mr. John Norman, who is equalled by few in the art of land-surveying and astrology, resides in this parish.

The Church is very neat, and has a handsome spire. The figure of a man, who lies at full length, with a dog at his feet, carved in wood, is still preserved, but, some years since, two men, taking advantage of the absence of the greater part of the inhabitants who were attending Harboro' fair, they contrived to get into the church, and were detected by an old woman, in the act of placing it in a carriage, and taking it away ; on which she raised the town and rescued it from them. I am told that if these villains had effected their purpose, nearly half the lordship would have devolved into another family.

Mary Young, mother of Dr. Young, rector,

died in 1803 aged 64

Robert Chapman, who was rector 40 years, 1759 67

Jonathan Nethercoat, — 95 76

There is also an ancient, but handsome monument, called the Griffin monument.

OXENDON.

OXENDON.

About 100 yards from the west end of this church is a very fine Echo, and travellers frequently alight to hear it, with astonishment. I am told that its power is not so great as usual, owing to some obstruction caused by the windows being more closely barricaded by shutters, &c.

The word Echo is derived from the Greek, meaning, an airy nymph, feigned by the poets dying for the love of Narcissus, and transformed into that voice.

Lord Bacon, in *Sylva Sylvarum*, says, that there are certain letters that an echo will hardly express, as S for one; and quotes a case of an echo not returning the Devil's name—Satan; but Va-t'en, which is Avoid in French, or rather Go-thy-way.

Inscriptions.

Wm. Cox, baker,	died in 1804 aged	32
Thomas Underwood,	—	00 74
John Johnson, an opulent grazier,	1798	62
Richard Manton,	—	1776 66
Joseph Manton,	—	39 54

DINGLEY,

A pleasant village, seated on a hill, about two miles from Harborough, in which are a few good houses, the principal of which is the Hall, the residence of J. P. Hungerford, esq. in a park well stored with game: this very respectable Gentleman, it is well known, represented the county of Leicester in several parliaments.

In the church is a very handsome altar piece, by Turner, of our Saviour breaking bread.

An organ has lately been erected in this church, which, I am informed, was built by the present very worthy and ingenious rector.

On a neat mural monument in the south aisle is an elegant Latin inscription, informing the few who can read it that it is erected to the memory of the late rev. Edward Griffin, rector of Dingley and Tormarton, Gloucestershire. He was a strenuous advocate of the Christian Religion, which shone out in all his actions; a man of erudition; a sociable and chearful friend and companion; and admired for a most pleasing urbanity of manners.

He was snatched away by a lingering illness, to the great grief of his relatives and a numerous acquaintance, in 1777, aged 56.

There seems to be an impropriety in Latin epitaphs, as nineteen persons out of twenty are excluded the reading of them; the only shadow of reason that can be urged in their defence is, that Latin is not so subject to change as the English. On the oldest monument, the English, though obsolete, is very intelligible; and it is probable that the present language will not be so mutable, as Dr. Johnson's Dictionary alone will help to fix it.

Thomas Peach esq.	died in 1770	aged 81
Major Ball,	-	68 78

In the Church Yard.

Wm. Clark,	-	-	76	49
Thomas Smith,	-	-	95	56
Luke Fellows	-	-	99	81
Elizabeth Dalley,	-	-	1800	46
Thomas Dalley,	-	-	1786	87

FARNDON.

FARNDON.

In 1800 a New Parsonage house was built here by M. Brookes, rector.

Inscriptions in the Church.

Rev. Walter Sanders,	died in 1790 aged	94
John Levitt,	83	84
George Vincent, rector,	07	82
Daniel Halford, rector,		72

In the Church Yard.

Thomas Lee, gent.	1672	22
Wm. Whiteman,	1803	64
Thomas Pell,	1793	90
Richard Wright,	72	72
Joseph Wright,	81	47
Edmund Wright	73	78
Wm. Scott,	60	63
Richard Bolton, gent.	97	75
James Leake,	95	81
Edward Weston,	83	81

The late Mr. Sanders, rector, before the fields were enclosed, accompanied by the principal inhabitants, on Cross Monday, annually, perambulated the fields and opened the crosses between the lordships of the adjoining parishes, after which they met at the gate of the parsonage house, and every parishioner above 14 years of age received a penny loaf and a quantity of ale, to the amount of 14 gallons; those under 14, to the child in arms, had half the quantities given to them.

At the wake, the Sunday after Midsummer day, this worthy divine gave to the poor of this parish a quantity of whole wheat to be made into frumenty; and on St. Thomas's day he gave a peck of barley to every poor person in the parish: and besides these benefactions he and his family frequently visited the sick, and administered relief.

HOLT,

Is delightfully situated on a bold hill, about eight miles from Harborough, the situation happy for an extensive view of a rich and cultivated country adorned and interspersed with many good houses of the neighbouring gentry.

In this village a remarkably fine mineral spring was discovered by accident in 1728, the virtues of which are well known. Patients, previous to taking mineral waters, commonly consult their physicians, even tho' —

“ All they need do,
Be to give you a gentle cathartic or two ;
First get off the phlegm that adheres to the plicæ,
Then throw in a medicine that's pretty and spicy.”

The present owner of Holt is Cosmas Nevill, esq. F. A. S. who married Maria, daughter of Wm. Gardiner, esq.

The chapel adjoins the hall, has one good aisle, a spire steeple with one bell. Here is a most curious carved pulpit, older than Wickliff's at Lutterworth. In the south cemetery is a monument of sir Thomas Nevill, knight, who died in 1636, aged 81. Cosmas Henry Joseph Nevill, esq. born 1716, died in 1763. Sir Thomas Nevill, knight, died in 1569.

The hall, as well as the church, correspond in a neat white appearance. Here is a kind of turret near the entrance into the mansion, of very curious workmanship, and some of the parapet walls are embattled. The whole is a large range of building, but in general, low. The gardens and pleasure grounds are kept in excellent order, and, upon the whole, is an enviable spot.

GUMLEY.

GUMLEY.

This Village is pleasantly situated, the Hall belongs to JOSEPH CRADOCK, esq. about 4 miles from hence, and situated at nearly an equal distance between the two turnpike roads leading from Northampton to Leicester, the one through Harboro', the other through Welford ; — this place has been long famous for it's fox-eaths. Lord Spencer and Mr. Meynell had used frequently to hunt here, but these hunts of late years have changed their masters ; and Messrs. Wards, who reside at Boughton house near Northampton, now hunt with the hounds which belonged to lord Spencer at Althorpe. Mr. Meynell first gave up the Quorndon hounds to lord Sefton, then to lord Foley, and at the last Leicester races Mr. Ashton Smith was particularly drank to as Master of them. Our town is frequently enlivened in the winter by the Noblemen and Gentlemen of both these hunts. The prospects at Gumley are very extensive ; and there is a reservoir near it, of about sixty acres of water, lately finished under the direction of Mr. Barnes, engineer, which supplies the Union Canal. The meetings of this company have been alternately held at Leicester and Harboro', at which Mr. Cradock has been of late years chairman ; but he would have resigned, I understand, on account of ill health, had he not been requested to keep his name on the committee till the canal was completed to Harboro'. The house at Gumley is unfinished ; but there are some good rooms in it, particularly a library, which contains many very valuable editions of the Classics. Some of these were purchased at a sale of books, belonging to the late Mr. Recorder Wright of Leicester ; some others were

were given; and others purchased at a sale of the library of the late Mr. Jackson, master of Wigston's hospital at Leicester, and author of Chronological Antiquities in three vol. quarto. Of all which books at Gunley my deceased Father made the first catalogue.

THE LANGTONS.

Church Langton commands a fine prospect on every side, and is four miles from Harborough.

The church is a large and venerable building, and contains an elegant gallery and organ; has a lofty and handsome tower in which are eight bells.

The house now occupied by the rev. Mr. Hanbury is a very neat modern structure built by the father of the present possessor — I knew him well, Horatio; and was often employed by him to ornament his library; in doing which I gave great satisfaction to my employer, who told me, in the language of the Psalmist, that I was "wiser than my teachers." Mr. Hanbury died in 1778, aged 52; and his remains are deposited in a handsome mausoleum in the church yard.

The word Mausoleum originates from queen Artemisia having built a famous marble sepulchre 35 cubits high, 411 feet about, supported by 36 curious marble pillars, in honour of her husband Mausolus, king of Caria, which was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.

A portrait of the late Mr. Hanbury was taken in 1763; of whom he thus speaks: "This summer the celebrated Mr. Penny came to Langton, in order to take the portraits of my wife and myself for the picture-gallery. They are full lengths, and he has
suc-

succeeded in mine, which most people say is very like if observed from the right in front. He several times attempted Mrs. Hanbury's picture, and as often failed, and has paid her the compliment that she is out of the art. Several other painters have since attempted a likeness, but in vain; so that if ever we have a picture of Mrs. Hanbury, it must be when age has brought her under the power of pencil and paint."

The rev. James Ord, who is lord of the manor of Tur Langton, has an excellent house on it seated on the slope of a hill near the turnpike road, from whence it is seen to very great advantage.

Mr. Pickering devised the Langton estate to Anne, wife of Wm. Ord, esq. of Tenham in Northumberland, brother to Robert Ord, esq. M. P. for Morpeth, who, at her marriage had a fortune of 20,000*l*. Her maiden name was Dillingham.

KELMARSH,

The seat of the late Wm. Hanbury, esq. is situated on the turnpike road, about ten miles on this side Northampton, and seven from Harborough; the house is built of brick ornamented with stone, with two wings; the drawing room or saloon is very large on the west front, and is fitted up in a most elegant style; the view from it commands a fine piece of water; the library contains many valuable books, and some curious antiques; the gardens with pinery and greenhouse are very extensive, the grounds are well laid out; the whole forming a very commodious and handsome country residence.

BRAMPTON.

BRAMPTON.

Extract from a Letter directed to the Editor of the
Gentleman's Magazine.

SIR,

IN a cold and comfortless morning of Feb. 1791, I left Harborough, in company with one gentleman and a guide, in search of Antiquities and Steeples. The first sensation we felt was not that of pleasure, for it was biting cold; but our attention was soon attracted by the forlorn appearance of St. Mary in Arden, destitute of tower, battlements, or decoration; stripped even of the shelter of a tree or hedge; how unlike it's chapel, whose tall spire, gaily adorned, peeps above the hills in many points of view.

The spire of Brampton church is conspicuous at a considerable distance, the village is pleasant, and the church handsome; the grounds round it rich, and the number of fine trees encompassing the church give it a pleasing consequence. It is very regular, as will be seen by the drawing accompanying this. I was not in the church, and shall only here express a wish that the present Rector of Brampton (a gentleman, I am told, of distinguished taste,) will favour you with an article, by way of supplying the deficiencies of this short letter.

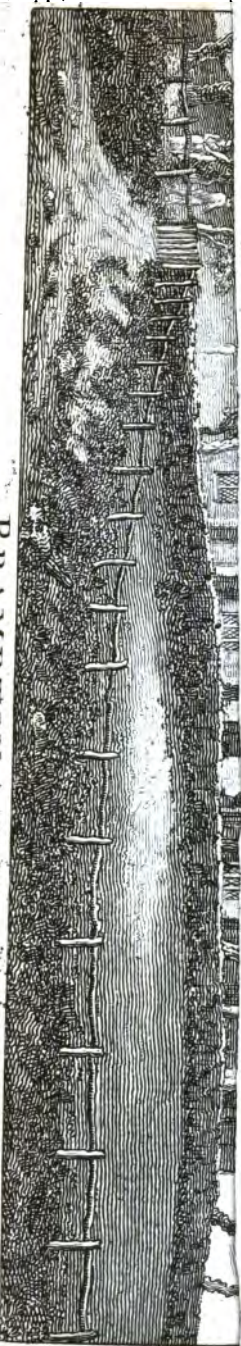
Yours, &c.

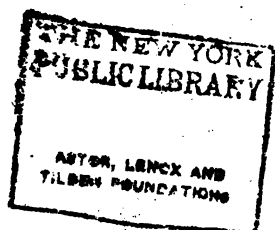
J. P. MALCOLM.

KIBWORTH.

BRAMPTON, N.W.

P.M. 1792.





BRAMPTON, continued.

In a spacious handsome well-built vault, under the chancel floor of this church, are deposited the remains of the Norwich family enclosed in leaden coffins, on which are the following inscriptions in relieveo :

A. N. died 1681.

K. N. died in 1681.

R. N. died in 1691.

A. N. died Jan. 31, 1702.

Mary Hick Therithick, Cornwall, d. 1712 age 30

Sir Erasmus Norwich, died 1720, aged 53.

I. N. died in 1720, aged 37.

E. N. died 1720, aged 13.

Sir William Norwich, died in 1741, aged 30.

The following inscriptions are on two wooden coffins in the same vault :

E. N. (a child) died in 1705.

R. N. (a child) died in 1714.

This family is descended from sir Walter de Norwich, one of the barons of the exchequer, who was called to parliament in 1315.

In 1589, by an inquisition taken at Leicester, it appeared that Simon Norwich, esq. was seised of a manor in Harborough and Great Bowden, called the Norwich manor.

Sir Simon Norwich, of Brampton, who died in 1625, possessed the above manor, and a capital messuage called The King's Head, with 4 closes of pasture.

Sir John Norwich of Brampton was created a baronet in 1641, and his great grandson Sir Wm. Norwich (after the sale of his family estates, with the manor and advowson of Brampton) retired to Harborough, where he purchased and rebuilt, in part, for his residence, the house now occupied, by G. Wartnaby, esq. He died unmarried.

KIBWORTH LORDSHIP

Is on the great road from London, five miles from Harborough, nearly four miles in length, containing about 4000 acres, to which Henry III. granted a weekly market. On a square pillar in the town street. is a sun-dial, ball and weather-cock, on a base of three large circular steps. The school-room is a noble, majestic edifice, and does credit to the taste of the architect and founder, 58 feet by 24, height 18 feet.

The church is pleasantly situated on a considerable eminence, 120 feet by 54; the steeple is an exceedingly well-built sexangular spire, about 53 yards in height, and contains a musical peal of 6 bells. Near the church stands the new rectory house, built in 1788 by the rev. James Norman, the present rector.

The rev. John Yaxley was presented to this rectory in 1654; whence he was ejected soon after the Restoration, and arraigned for his life, for saying in his pulpit, that "he thought Hell was broke loose." After being in possession of this living above twelve years, Berridge, with Clark, and Brian, encouraged by sir John Prettyman, entered the parsonage house early in the morning, and the bed rooms, armed with pistols, dung forks &c. and turned the family into the yard, and fired upon Mrs. Yaxley, calling her whore, &c. which deprived her of her sight.

Sir John Prettyman in his defence said that Mr. Yaxley had been an intruder into other livings before he came there, and that his entrance into the said living was violent and forcible; that he had been a captain many years, and in arms against

the late and present king, and sided with Cromwell, and constantly preached and prayed against the family of the Stuarts; and in his ordinary discourse had been often heard to say that he wished his right hand might rot from his body before he would subscribe to the kingly government — that the king was a papist and went to mass twice a day, &c.

He caused the font to be taken out of the church and converted into a horse trough, but I am told that it was removed some years ago and laid in the north-east corner of the church yard, by direction of the then rector.

The occasion of these riotous proceedings, in short, was as follows--the said Yaxley was presented to Kibworth by the undoubted patrons (who purchased the next presentation of John Beridge, elder son of the said Wm. Beridge.) Thomas Sacheverell, gent. having the advowson made over to him after the death of the said John Beridge, did demand of Yaxley one hundred pounds per annum out of the parsonage for the maintenance of the said Wm. Beridge, which was refused, upon which Sacheverell presented the living to Wm. Beridge, over the head of Yaxley; but Beridge finding Yaxley's title valid, relinquished his presentation.

I intended to give a more copious account of the VICINITY, but finding that it would swell the work to a size much larger than I proposed, have declined it: — Should it arrive at the honour of a second edition the reader shall be gratified.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX. (Continued from page 74.)

Mary, wife of Henry Martin,	died 1783	aged 67
John Martin,	1800	53
John Bayley, dyer,	1796	30
John Ashton, George inn,	66	47
Thomafin, his wife,	1804	74
John West Swingler, tailor,	06	75
John Kendal, carpenter,	1795	60
Joseph Bailey, Lamb inn,	96	53
Wm. Coleman, hair dresser,	80	40
Caleb Ratten,	81	75
John Waterfield sen.	80	76
Richard Hand,	93	67
John Goodhall, gent.	77	53
John Harrod,	85	26
Georgius Harrod, typograph.	1801	44
John Russell,	1783	53
Henry Clark, (Shoulder of mutton)	76	77
John Linc,	91	75
George Pearson,	76	47
George Pearson,	85	88
William, his son,	96	69
Alice, wife of Thomas Burton,	70	53
Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Burton,	1801	23
Eleanor, wife of Richard Burton,	06	53
Daniel Hughes,	1791	67
John Hughes,	69	73
Joseph Dawson,	87	49
Matthew Chater,	61	53
Mary, his wife,	77	74
Joseph Dawson,	74	60
Eleanor, his wife,	69	50
Mary, wife of Thomas Dawson,	86	45
Catharine, wife of John Clark, supervisor,	69	45
John Pearson,	78	47
Richard Pearson,	84	42
Caleb Ratten,	55	72
Joshua Ratten,	62	44

There are many well chosen texts of scripture, &c. on these memorials which, if copied here, would swell the work nearly as big as a volume of the Statutes at large. There are also some inscriptions remarkable for their quaintness, but none of them equal to one in a burial ground in Dublin :

“ No wonder here that I lies dead,

“ For a broad wheel'd waggon went over my head.”

In a former part of this work is mentioned the consolidation of the church of St. Mary in Arden with the chapel dedicated to St. Dionysius.

Whether the church dedicated to St. Mary, in the ancient division of parishes about A. D. 636, belonged to a parish distinct from Harborough, or of which Harborough, Great Bowden, and Little Bowden were parcel, I will not hazard a conjecture.

The tythes of Harborough, Great Bowden, and such part of Little Bowden as is now called St. Mary's, were probably, before the restriction of appropriations, part of the endowment of some monastery in this or a foreign country; and it is also probable that on the dissolution of such house, a grant of its revenues was made and afterwards confirmed by the crown to the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Oxford, who now hold the rectory of Great Bowden with the tithes of that parish, and of the parish of Harborough (if strictly it is a parish) and of St. Mary in Arden which comprizes a large portion of Little Bowden. Since this appropriation of revenues (amounting now to more than 1000l. a year) a small stipendiary perpetual curacy has been founded; and this, amongst others, is a proof of the very great loss which happened by the dissolution of religious houses, and granting away of their revenues, inasmuch as that better provision was not made for the performance of divine offices in such churches as had been appropriated to the monasteries, which both the ministers and parishioners of those places suffer for to this day; and which is justly accounted a scandal to our reformation.

The following is a List or Account of the inhabitants of houses in Little Bowden, whereof the minister of St. Mary in Arden has cure of souls, or whom he calls his parishioners.

Mr. Brown, dyer	Mrs. Allen
Mrs. Periam	Mr. Smith, brewer
Mr. Newham	Mr. Conquest
Mr. Goward	Mr. Burton
Mrs. Gill, a part only	Mr. Flavell
Mr. Chambers	Mr. Smith
Mr. Clark, tailor	Mr. Falkner
Mr. Hefford	Mr. Wm. Hefford
Mr. Crick	Mrs. Clark
Mr. Clark	Mr. Maycock

IN SCOTLAND END.

Mr. Walter	Mr. Barker
Mr. Munn	Mr. Flude

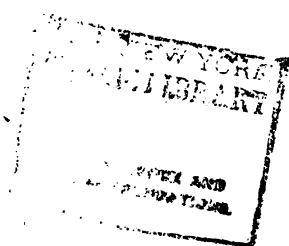
At first there were no parochial divisions of cures here in England as there are now, for the bishops and their clergy lived in common; and before that the number of christians was much increased the bishops sent out this clergy to preach to the people as they saw occasion. But after the inhabitants had generally embraced christianity, this itinerant and occasional going from place to place was found very inconvenient because of the constant offices that were to be administered, and the people not knowing to whom they should resort for spiritual offices and directions: and hereupon it is said that parishes were first ordained by the Lateran council, before which every man being obliged to pay tithes to a priest, had his liberty to pay them to what priest he pleased, but then came the council which made the parishes, and decreed that every person should pay his tithes to his parish priest.

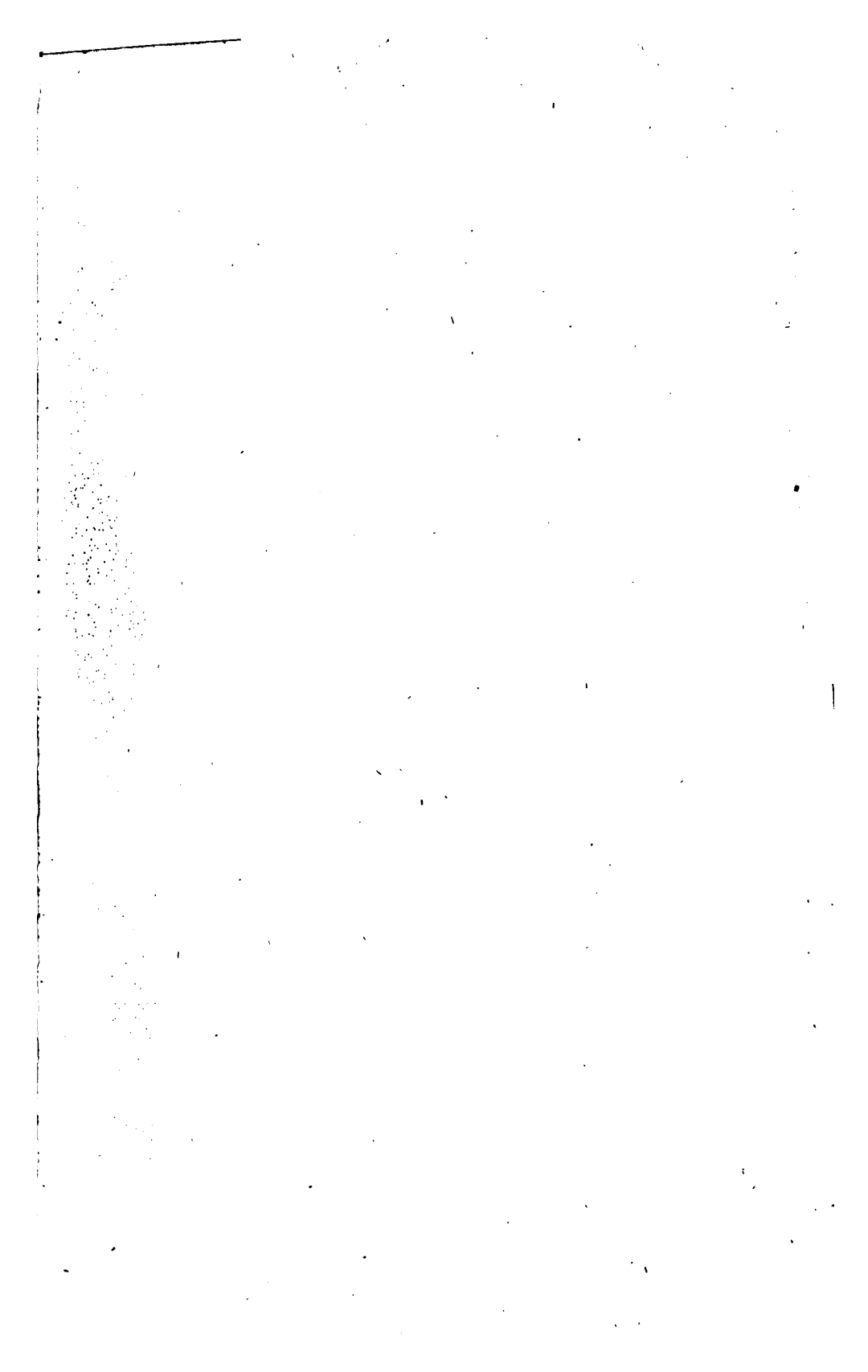
The dividing of England into parishes is, for the most part, ascribed to Honorius, abp. of Canterbury, A. D. 636: and a parish at this day (in general estimation) is taken for that circuit of ground in which the people that belong to one church do inhabit, and is the particular charge of a secular priest.

At the original foundation of parochial churches they were but few, and consequently at a great distance: so as the number of parishes depending on that of churches, the parochial bounds were at first much larger, and by degrees contracted as the country grew more populous, and persons more devout, several other churches were founded within the extent of the former, and then a new parochial circuit was allotted in proportion to the new church and the manor or estate of the founder of it. Thus certainly began the increase of parishes when one too large and diffuse for the resort of all inhabitants to the one church was by the addition of some one or more new churches cantoned into more limited divisions. This was an abatement to the revenue of the old churches, that so early as the time of king Edward the confessor complaint was made that there were three or four churches where in former times there was but one; and so the tithes and profits of the priests were much diminished. Whether this was a complaint made at Harborough, Great Bowden, or Little Bowden I will not pretend, but it seems if Harborough ever had a boundary of any extent, it has been very much narrowed, for it has now scarcely any land left, though it is yet esteemed as a manor, and a parish, and has a market and fairs by grants and charters, or otherwise.

Next follows a LIST of the 72 Ancient Cottages belonging to Harborough — which finishes the Work.

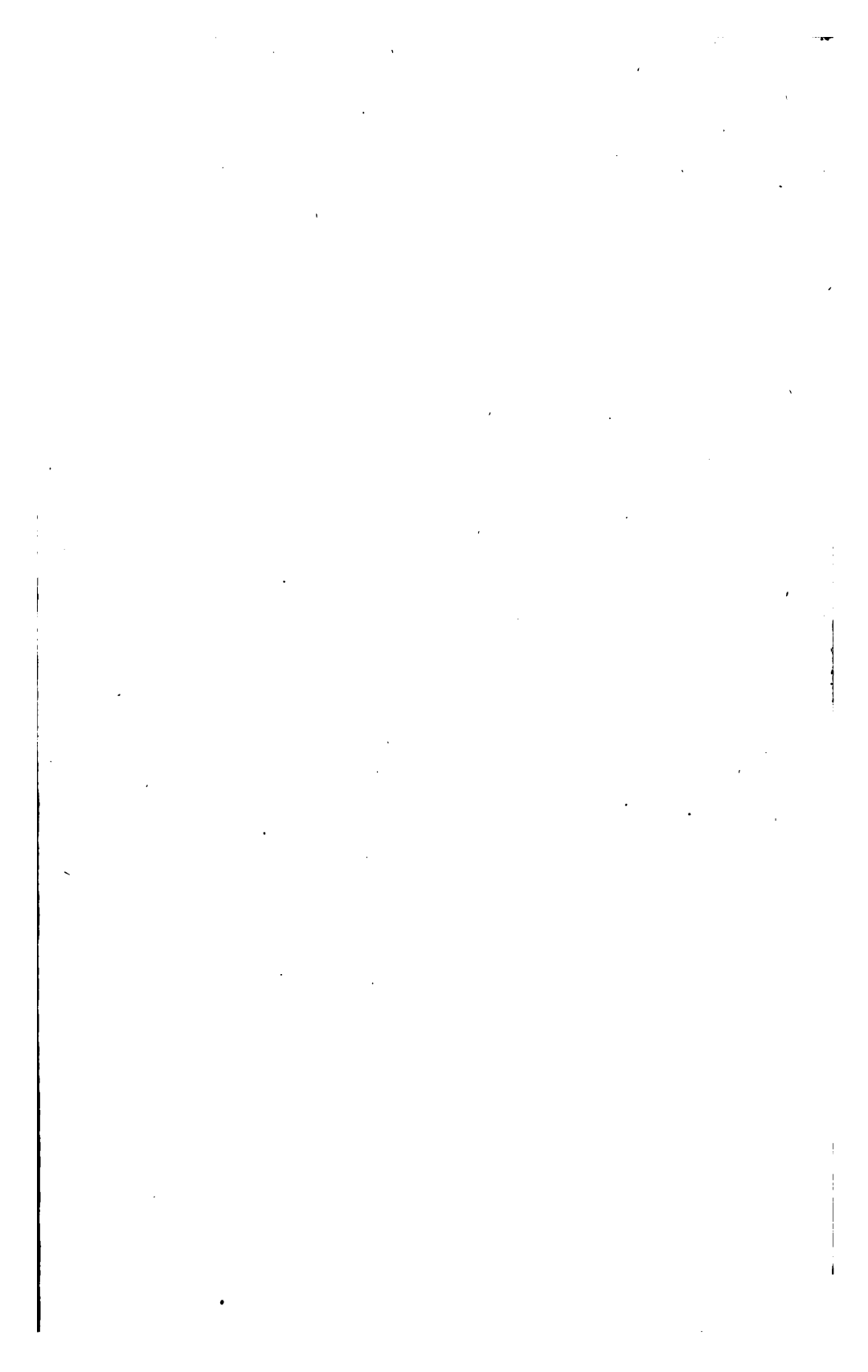
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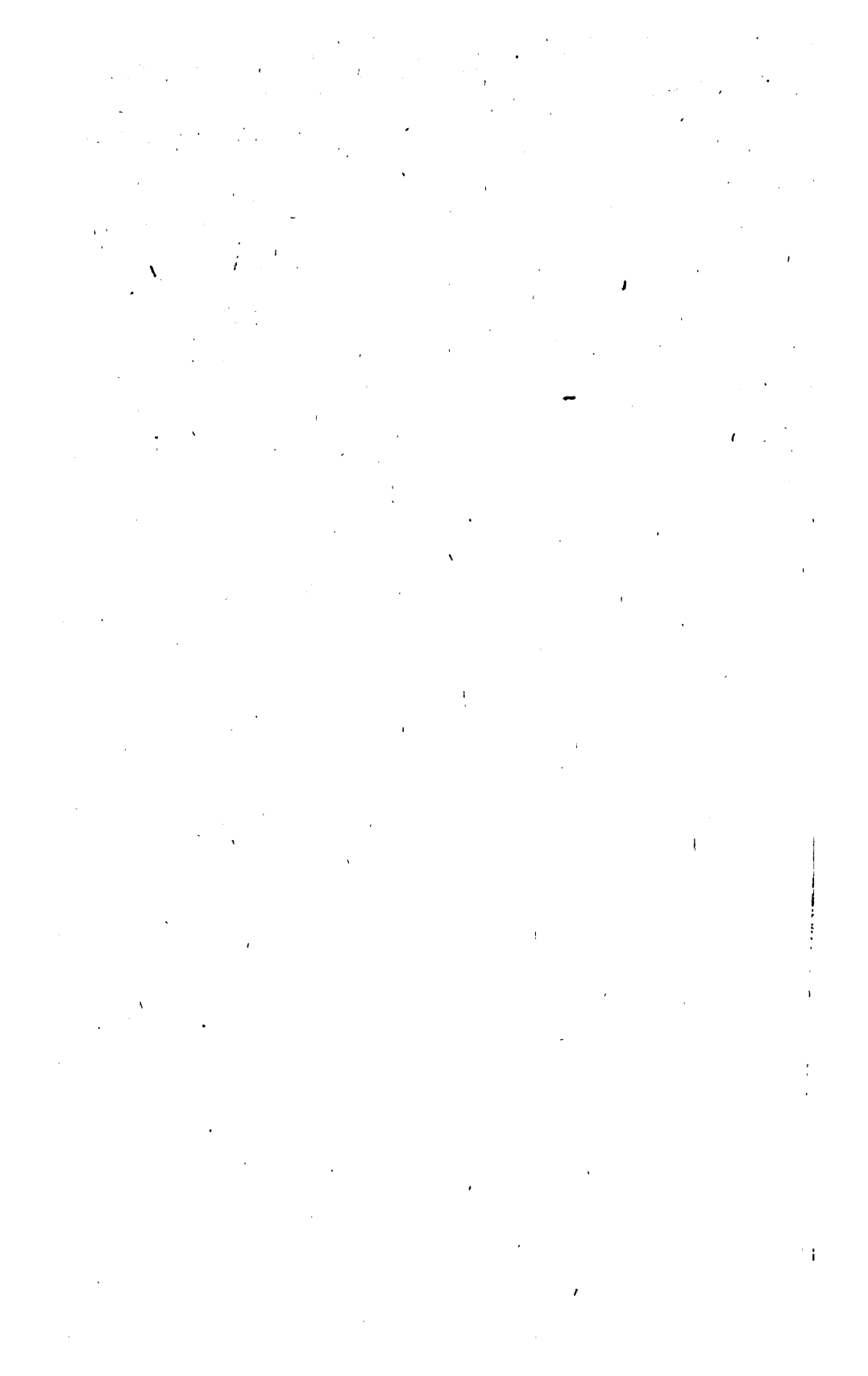




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